

Form PTO-1390		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER P20810
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) <b>09/787426</b>	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP99/05224	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 24 September 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 25 September 1998	
TITLE OF INVENTION PYRIMIDONE DERIVATIVES			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Kazutoshi WATANABE, Ryoichi ANDO, Ken-ichi SAITO, Rie KAWAMOTO, and Aya SHODA			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information.			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</li> </ol> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</li> </ol> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</li> </ol>			
Items 11 to 16 below concern other document(s) or information included:			
11. Assignee: <u>MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL CORPORATION of Tokyo, JAPAN</u>			
12. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.			
13. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.			
14. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.			
15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.			
16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.			
17. <input type="checkbox"/> Figure of Drawing to be published _____			
18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: Cover Sheet and International Application as published. PCT/RO/101-PCT Request. PCT/IB/301. PCT/IB/304. PCT/IB/306. PCT/IB/308. PCT/IB/332. PCT/IPEA/408. PCT/IPEA/416. PCT/IPEA/409. PCT/ISA/210. Cover Letter under 35 USC 371 and 1.495. Claim of Priority.			

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09,787426

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/IP99/05224

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

P20810

19. The following fees are submitted:

Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):

Search report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO. .... \$ 860.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482). .... \$ 690.00

No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO(37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)). .... \$ 710.00

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. .... \$1,000.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4). .... \$ 100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

\$860.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$

Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	RATE		
Total Claims	12 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$0.00	
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$0.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$0.00	

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS = \$860.00

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 50%.

\$

SUBTOTAL = \$860.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

+

Extension of Time fee in the amount of \$

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE = \$860.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property.

+

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED = \$860.00

Amount to be refunded

\$

Charged

\$

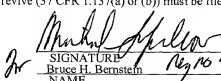
a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$860.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees.c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO CUSTOMER NO. 7055  
AT THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF:Bruce H. Bernstein  
GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.  
1941 Roland Clarke Place  
Reston, VA 20191  
(703) 716-1191SIGNATURE  
Bruce H. Bernstein  
NAME

29,027

REGISTRATION NUMBER

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/787,426		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP99/05224		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER P20810	
19. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO. . . . . \$ 860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482). . . . . \$ 690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)). . . . . \$ 710.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. . . . . \$1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4). . . . . \$ 100.00					
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$ 0.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ___ 20 ___ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$130.00	
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	RATE		
Total Claims	12 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$ 0.00	
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$ 0.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$ 0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$130.00	
Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced				\$ 0.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$130.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ___ 20 ___ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$ 0.00	
Extension of Time fee in the amount of \$				\$ 0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$130.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$ 0.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$130.00	
				Amount to be refunded	\$
07/06/2001 ATRANI 00000037 09787426				Charged	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$130.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. ___ Please charge my Deposit Account No. ___ in the amount of \$ ___ to cover the above fees. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0082.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO CUSTOMER NO. 7055 AT THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF: Bruce H. Bernstein GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1941 Roland Clarke Place Reston, VA 20191 (703) 716-1191					
				SIGNATURE  Bruce H. Bernstein NAME 29.027 REGISTRATION NUMBER	

PYRIMIDONE DERIVATIVES

## Technical Field

The present invention relates to compounds that are useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by abnormal advance of tau protein kinase 1, such as Alzheimer disease and the like.

## Background Art

Alzheimer disease is progressive senile dementia, in which marked cerebral cortical atrophy is observed due to degeneration of nerve cells and decrease of nerve cell number. Pathologically, numerous senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles are observed in brain. The number of patients has been increased with the increment of aged population, and the disease arises a serious social problem. Although various theories have been proposed, a cause of the disease has not yet been elucidated. Early resolution of the cause has been desired.

It has been known that the degree of appearance of two characteristic pathological changes of Alzheimer disease well correlates to the degree of intellectual dysfunction. Therefore, researches have been conducted from early 1980's to reveal the cause of the disease through molecular level investigations of components of the two pathological changes. Senile plaques accumulate extracellularly, and amyloid  $\beta$  protein has been elucidated as their main component (abbreviated as " $A\beta$ " hereinafter in the specification: Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 120, 855 (1984); EMBO J., 4,

2757 (1985); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82, 4245 (1985)). In the other pathological change, i.e., the neurofibrillary tangles, a double-helical filamentous substance called paired helical filament (abbreviated as "PHF" hereinafter in the specification) accumulate intracellularly, and tau protein, which is a kind of microtubule-associated protein specific for brain, has been revealed as its main component (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85, 4506 (1988); Neuron, 1, 827 (1988)).

Furthermore, on the basis of genetic investigations, presenilins 1 and 2 were found as causative genes of familial Alzheimer disease (Nature, 375, 754 (1995); Science, 269, 973 (1995); Nature, 376, 775 (1995)), and it has been revealed that presence of mutants of presenilins 1 and 2 promotes the secretion of  $A\beta$  (Neuron, 17, 1005 (1996); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94, 2025 (1997)). From these results, it is considered that, in Alzheimer disease,  $A\beta$  abnormally accumulates and agglomerates due to a certain reason, which engages with the formation of PHF to cause death of nerve cells. It is also expected that extracellular outflow of glutamic acid and activation of glutamate receptor responding to the outflow may possibly be important factors in an early process of the nerve cell death caused by ischemic cerebrovascular accidents (Sai-shin Igaku [Latest Medicine], 49, 1506 (1994)).

It has been reported that kainic acid treatment that stimulates the AMPA receptor, one of glutamate receptor, increases mRNA of the amyloid precursor protein (abbreviated as "APP" hereinafter in the specification) as a precursor of  $A\beta$  (Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, 17, 1445 (1991)). and also promotes metabolism of APP (The Journal of Neuroscience, 10, 2400 (1990)). Therefore, it has been strongly suggested that the accumulation of  $A\beta$  is involved in cellular death due to ischemic cerebrovascular disorders.

Other diseases in which abnormal accumulation and agglomeration of A $\beta$  are observed include, for example, Down syndrome, cerebral bleeding due to solitary cerebral amyloid angiopathy, Lewy body disease (Shin-kei Shinpo [Nerve Advance], 34, 343 (1990); Tanpaku-shitu Kaku-san Koso [Protein, Nucleic Acid, Enzyme], 41, 1476 (1996)) and the like. Furthermore, as diseases showing neurofibrillary tangles due to the PHF accumulation, examples include progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease and the like (Tanpakushitu Kakusan Koso [Protein, Nucleic Acid, Enzyme], 36, 2 (1991); Igaku no Ayumi [Progress of Medicine], 158, 511 (1991); Tanpakushitu Kakusan Koso [Protein, Nucleic Acid, Enzyme], 41, 1476 (1996)).

The tau protein is generally composed of a group of related proteins that forms several bands at molecular weights of 48-65 kDa in SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and it promotes the formation of microtubules. It has been verified that tau protein incorporated in the PHF in the brain suffering from Alzheimer disease is abnormally phosphorylated compared with usual tau protein (J. Biochem., 99, 1807 (1986); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 83, 4913 (1986)). An enzyme catalyzing the abnormal phosphorylation has been isolated. The protein was named as tau protein kinase 1 (abbreviated as "TPK1" hereinafter in the specification), and its physicochemical properties have been elucidated (Seikagaku [Biochemistry], 64, 308 (1992); J. Biol. Chem., 267, 10897 (1992)). Moreover, cDNA of rat TPK1 was cloned from a rat cerebral cortex cDNA library based on a partial amino acid sequence of TPK1, and its nucleotide sequence was determined and an amino acid sequence was deduced (Japanese Patent Un-examined

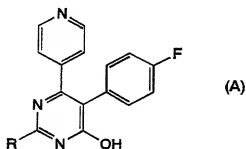
Publication [Kokai] No. 6-239893/1994). As a result, it has been revealed that the primary structure of the rat TPK1 corresponds to that of the enzyme known as rat GSK-3  $\beta$  (glycogen synthase kinase 3  $\beta$ , FEBS Lett., 325, 167 (1993)).

It has been reported that A $\beta$ , the main component of senile plaques, is neurotoxic (Science, 250, 279 (1990)). However, various theories have been proposed as for the reason why A $\beta$  causes the cell death, and any authentic theory has not yet been established. Takashima et al. observed that the cell death was caused by A $\beta$  treatment of fetal rat hippocampus primary culture system, and then found that the TPK1 activity was increased by A $\beta$  treatment and the cell death by A $\beta$  was inhibited by antisense of TPK1 (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90, 7789 (1993); Japanese Patent Un-examined Publication [Kokai] No. 6-329551/1994).

In view of the foregoing, compounds which inhibit the TPK1 activity may possibly suppress the neurotoxicity of A $\beta$  and the formation of PHF and inhibit the nerve cell death in the Alzheimer disease, thereby cease or defer the progress of the disease. The compounds may also be possibly used as a medicament for therapeutic treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular disorder, Down syndrome, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, cerebral bleeding due to Lewy body disease and the like by suppressing the cytotoxicity of A $\beta$ . Furthermore, the compounds may possibly be used as a medicament for therapeutic treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal degeneration and frontotemporal dementia.

As structurally similar compounds to the compounds of the present

invention represented by formula (I) described later, compounds represented by the following formula (A) are known:



wherein R represents 2,6-dichlorobenzyl group, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethylamino group, 3-phenylpropylamino group, or 1-methyl-3-phenylpropylamino group (WO98/24782). The compounds represented by formula (A) are characterized to have 4-fluorophenyl group at the 5-position of the pyrimidine ring, and not falling within the scope of the present invention. Moreover, main pharmacological activity of the compounds represented by formula (A) is anti-inflammatory effect, whereas the compounds of the present invention represented by formula (I) are useful as a TPK1 inhibitor or a medicament for therapeutic treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, and therefore, their pharmacological activities are totally different to each other.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

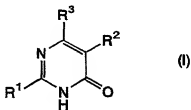
An object of the present invention is to provide compounds useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases such as Alzheimer disease and the like. More specifically, the object is to provide novel compounds useful as an active ingredient of a medicament that enables radical prevention and/or treatment



of the diseases such as Alzheimer disease by inhibiting the TPK1 activity to suppress the neurotoxicity of  $A\beta$  and the formation of the PHF and by inhibiting the drop of nerve cells.

In order to achieve the foregoing object, the inventors of the present invention conducted screenings of various compounds having inhibitory activity against the phosphorylation of TPK1. As a result, they found that compounds represented by the following formula (I) had the desired activity and were useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of the aforementioned diseases. The present invention was achieved on the basis of these findings.

The present invention thus provides pyrimidone derivatives represented by formula (I) or salts thereof, solvates thereof or hydrates thereof:



wherein  $R^1$  represents a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkynyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryloxy group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted, or a group

represented by  $-N(R^4) \cdot W \cdot R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, carbonyl group, sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted;

$R^2$  represents hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylthio group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted; and

$R^3$  represents a pyridyl group which may be substituted.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a medicament comprising as an active ingredient a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives represented by formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof. As preferred embodiments of the medicament, there are provided the aforementioned medicament which is used for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by tau protein kinase 1 hyperactivity, and the aforementioned medicament which is

used for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. As further preferred embodiments of the present invention, there are provided the aforementioned medicament wherein the diseases are selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer disease, ischemic cerebrovascular accidents, Down syndrome, cerebral bleeding due to cerebral amyloid angiopathy, progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal degeneration and frontotemporal dementia; and the aforementioned medicament in the form of pharmaceutical composition containing the above substance as an active ingredient together with one or more pharmaceutical additives. The present invention further provides an inhibitor of tau protein kinase 1 comprising as an active ingredient a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives of formula (I) and the salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof.

According to further aspects of the present invention, there are provided a method for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by tau protein kinase 1 hyperactivity, which comprises the step of administering to a patient a preventively and/or therapeutically effective amount of a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives of formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof; and a use of a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives of formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof for the manufacture of the aforementioned medicament.

## Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The "alkyl group" or an alkyl portion of a functional group containing the alkyl portion (alkoxyl group, for example) used herein may be either linear or branched. The  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group represented by  $R^1$  may be, for example, methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, n-pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, n-hexyl group, isohexyl group, or a linear or branched heptyl group, octyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, undecyl group, dodecyl group, tridecyl group, tetradecyl group, pentadecyl group or octadecyl group. In the specification, when a functional group is defined as "which may be substituted" or "optionally substituted", the number of substituents as well as their types and substituting positions are not particularly limited, and when two or more substituents are present, they may be the same or different.

When the  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group represented by  $R^1$  has one or more substituents A, the alkyl group may have one or more substituents A selected from the group consisting of a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group such as cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group, and cyclooctyl group; a  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$  aryl group such as phenyl group, 1-naphthyl group, and 2-naphthyl group; a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyloxy group such as cyclopropyloxy group, cyclobutyloxy group, cyclopentyloxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, cycloheptyloxy group, and cyclooctyloxy group; fluorenyl group; a  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkoxy group such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, and isopentyloxy group; a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryloxy group such as phenoxy group, and naphthoxy group; a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylthio group such as

methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, butylthio group, and pentylthio group; a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> arylthio group such as phenylthio group, and naphthylthio group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylsulfonyl group such as methanesulfonyl group, ethanesulfonyl group, propanesulfonyl group, butanesulfonyl group, and pentanesulfonyl group; a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> arylsulfonyl group such as phenylsulfonyl group, and naphthylsulfonyl group; a halogen atom such as fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, and iodine atom; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> halogenated alkyl group such as trifluoromethyl group; hydroxyl group; nitro group; oxo group; formyl group; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonyl group such as acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, and valeryl group; amino group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> monoalkylamino group such as methylamino group, ethylamino group, propylamino group, isopropylamino group, butylamino group, isobutylamino group, tert-butylamino group, pentylamino group, and isopentylamino group; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> dialkylamino group such as dimethylamino group, ethylmethylamino group, diethylamino group, methylpropylamino group, and diisopropylamino group; and a residue of heterocyclic ring having 1-4 hetero atoms selected from oxygen atom, sulfur atom, and nitrogen atom, and having total ring-constituting atoms of 5-10, for example, furan ring, dihydrofuran ring, tetrahydrofuran ring, pyran ring, dihydropyran ring, tetrahydropyran ring, benzofuran ring, isobenzofuran ring, chromene ring, chroman ring, isochroman ring, thiophene ring, benzothiophene ring, pyrrole ring, pyrroline ring, pyrrolidine ring, imidazole ring, imidazoline ring, imidazolidine ring, pyrazole ring, pyrazoline ring, pyrazolidine ring, triazole ring, tetrazole ring, pyridine ring, pyridine oxide ring, piperidine ring, pyrazine ring, piperazine ring, pyrimidine ring, pyridazine ring, indolizine ring, indole ring, indoline ring, isoindole ring, isoindoline ring, indazole ring, benzimidazole ring, purine ring, quinolizine ring, quinoline ring,

phthalazine ring, naphthylidene ring, quinoxaline ring, quinazoline ring, cinnoline ring, pteridine ring, oxazole ring, oxazolidine ring, isoxazole ring, isoxazolidine ring, thiazole ring, benzothiazole ring, thiazylidene ring, isothiazole ring, isothiazolidine ring, dioxane ring, dithian ring, morpholine ring, thiomorpholine ring, phthalimide ring and the like.

When an aryl group or a heterocyclic group is present as a substituent, the group may have one or more substituents B selected from the group consisting of a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, hexyl group, isohexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, undecyl group, dodecyl group, tridecyl group, tetradecyl group, pentadecyl group, and octadecyl group, and the aforementioned substituent A.

Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, allyl group, 2-butenyl group, 3-butenyl group, 2-pentenyl group, 3-pentenyl group, 4-pentenyl group, 2-methyl-2-butenyl group, 3-methyl-2-butenyl group, 2-hexenyl group, 5-hexenyl group, 2-heptenyl group, 6-heptenyl group, 2-octenyl group, 7-octenyl group, 2-nonenyl group, 8-nonenyl group and the like, and examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, propargyl group, 2-butyne group, 3-butyne group, 2-pentyne group, 3-pentyne group, 4-pentyne group, 1-methyl-2-pentyne group, 4-methyl-2-pentyne group, 2-hexyne group, 5-hexyne group, 2-heptyne group, 6-heptyne group, 2-octyne group, 7-octyne group and the like. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for

example, cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group, cyclooctyl group and the like, and examples of the C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, phenyl group, naphthyl group, anthryl group and the like. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents B. The C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group - represented by R<sup>1</sup> may further have one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyalkyl group such as hydroxymethyl group, 1-hydroxyethyl group, 2-hydroxyethyl group, and 3-hydroxypropyl group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl group having a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy group such as formyloxymethyl group, acetoxymethyl group, 1-acetoxyethyl group, 2-acetoxyethyl group, 3-acetoxypropyl group, propionyloxymethyl group, butyryloxymethyl group, and valeryloxymethyl group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> aminoalkyl group such as aminomethyl group, 1-aminoethyl group, 2-aminoethyl group, and 3-aminopropyl group; a monoalkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl) group having a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl group on the nitrogen atom such as methylaminomethyl group, ethylaminomethyl group, 1-methylaminoethyl group, 2-methylaminoethyl group, and 3-methylaminopropyl group; and a dialkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl) group having the same or different C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl groups on the nitrogen atom such as dimethylaminomethyl group, diethylaminomethyl group, 1-dimethylaminoethyl group, 2-dimethylaminoethyl group, and 3-dimethylaminopropyl group.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, sec-butoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, isopentyloxy group, neopentyloxy group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxy group, hexyloxy group, isohexyloxy group, heptyloxy group, octyloxy group, nonyloxy group, decyloxy group, undecyloxy group,

dodecyloxy group, tridecyloxy group, tetradecyloxy group, pentadecyloxy group, octadecyloxy group and the like. Examples of the  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyloxy group represented by  $R^1$  include, for example, allyloxy group, 2-butenyloxy group, 3-butenyloxy group, 2-pentenyl group, 3-pentenyl group, 4-pentenyl group, 2-methyl-2-butenyloxy group, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy group, 2-hexenyloxy group, 5-hexenyloxy group, 2-heptenyloxy group, 6-heptenyloxy group, 2-octenyloxy group, 7-octenyloxy group, 2-nonynyloxy group, 8-nonynyloxy group and the like. Examples of the  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyloxy group represented by  $R^1$  include, for example, propargyloxy group, 2-butyloxy group, 3-butyloxy group, 2-pentyloxy group, 3-pentyloxy group, 4-pentyloxy group, 1-methyl-2-pentyloxy group, 4-methyl-2-pentyloxy group, 2-hexynyloxy group, 5-hexynyloxy group, 2-heptyloxy group, 6-heptyloxy group, 2-octynyloxy group, 7-octynyloxy group and the like. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents A.

Examples of the  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyloxy group represented by  $R^1$  include, for example, cyclopropyloxy group, cyclobutyloxy group, cyclopentyloxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, cycloheptyloxy group, and cyclooctyloxy group, and examples of the  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryloxy group represented by  $R^1$  include, for example, phenoxy group, naphthoxy group, and anthryloxy group. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents B.

Examples of the heterocyclic group represented by  $R^1$  include, for example, residues of heterocyclic rings having 1-4 hetero atoms selected from oxygen atom, sulfur atom, and nitrogen atom, and having total ring-constituting atoms of 5-10, for example, furan ring, dihydrofuran ring, tetrahydrofuran ring, pyran ring, dihydropyran ring, tetrahydropyran ring, benzofuran ring, isobenzofuran ring, chromene ring, chroman ring,



isochroman ring, thiophene ring, benzothiophene ring, pyrrole ring, pyrroline ring, pyrrolidine ring, imidazole ring, imidazoline ring, imidazolidine ring, pyrazole ring, pyrazoline ring, pyrazolidine ring, triazole ring, tetrazole ring, pyridine ring, pyridine oxide ring, piperidine ring, pyrazine ring, piperazine ring, pyrimidine ring, pyridazine ring, indolizine ring, indole ring, indoline ring, isoindole ring, isoindoline ring, indazole ring, benzimidazole ring, purine ring, quinolizine ring, quinoline ring, phthalazine ring, naphthylidine ring, quinoxaline ring, quinazoline ring, cinnoline ring, pteridine ring, oxazole ring, oxazolidine ring, isoxazole ring, isoxazolidine ring, thiazole ring, benzothiazole ring, thiazylidine ring, isothiazole ring, isothiazolidine ring, dioxane ring, dithian ring, morpholine ring, thiomorpholine ring, phthalimide ring and the like. The heterocyclic group may have one or more substituents B.

As the optionally substituted  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group, and as the optionally substituted  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyl group, the optionally substituted  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyl group, the optionally substituted  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group, and the optionally substituted  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which are independently represented by  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ , such as those explained as to  $R^1$  may be used. When the symbol "W" represents nitrogen atom, as the optionally substituted  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl that may be present on the nitrogen atom, such as those explained as to  $R^1$  may be used.

Examples of the  $C_1-C_8$  alkyl group represented by  $R^2$  include, for example, methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, n-pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, n-hexyl group, isohexyl group, n-heptyl group, n-octyl group and the like, and examples of the  $C_3-C_8$  alkenyl group represented by  $R^2$  include, for example, allyl group,

2-butenyl group, 3-butenyl group, 2-pentenyl group, 3-pentenyl group, 4-pentenyl group, 2-methyl-2-butenyl group, 3-methyl-2-butenyl group, 2-hexenyl group, 5-hexenyl group, 2-heptenyl group, 6-heptenyl group, 2-octenyl group, 7-octenyl group and the like. These groups may be have one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyloxy group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, sec-butoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, isopentyloxy group, neopentyloxy group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxy group, hexyloxy group, isohexyloxy group, heptyloxy group, octyloxy group and the like. Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylthio group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, isopropylthio group, butylthio group, isobutylthio group, sec-butylthio group, tert-butylthio group, pentylthio group, isopentylthio group, neopentyl thio group, 1,1-dimethylpropylthio group, hexylthio group, isohexylthio group, heptylthio group, octylthio group and the like. These groups may be have one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyloxycarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methoxycarbonyl group, ethoxycarbonyl group, propoxycarbonyl group, isopropoxycarbonyl group, butoxycarbonyl group, isobutoxycarbonyl group, sec-butoxycarbonyl group, tert-butoxycarbonyl group, pentyloxycarbonyl group, isopentyloxycarbonyl group, neopentyloxycarbonyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxycarbonyl group, hexyloxycarbonyl group, isohexyloxycarbonyl group, heptyloxycarbonyl group, octyloxycarbonyl group and the like, and examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxycarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, cyclopropyloxycarbonyl group, cyclobutyloxycarbonyl group,

cyclopentylloxycarbonyl group, cyclohexylloxycarbonyl group, cycloheptyloxycarbonyl group, cyclooctyl oxy carbonyl group and the like. The aforementioned cycloalkylloxycarbonyl groups may have one or more substituents B, and the aforementioned alkylloxycarbonyl groups may have one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methylaminocarbonyl group, ethylaminocarbonyl group, propylaminocarbonyl group, isopropylaminocarbonyl group, butylaminocarbonyl group, isobutylaminocarbonyl group, sec-butylaminocarbonyl group, tert-butylaminocarbonyl group, pentylaminocarbonyl group, isopentylaminocarbonyl group, neopentylaminocarbonyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropylaminocarbonyl group, hexylaminocarbonyl group, isohexylaminocarbonyl group, heptylaminocarbonyl group, octylaminocarbonyl group and the like. Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> dialkylaminocarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, dimethylaminocarbonyl group, diethylaminocarbonyl group, dipropylaminocarbonyl group, diisopropylaminocarbonyl group, dibutylaminocarbonyl group, diisobutylaminocarbonyl group, dipentylaminocarbonyl group, diisopentylaminocarbonyl group, dihexylaminocarbonyl group, diisohexylaminocarbonyl group, diheptylaminocarbonyl group, dioctylaminocarbonyl group and the like. These groups may have one or more substituents A.

As the optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxy group, and optionally substituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryloxy group represented by R<sup>2</sup>, such as those explained as to R<sup>1</sup> may be used. R<sup>3</sup> represents a pyridyl group, which may be any one of 2-pyridyl group, 3-pyridyl group, and 4-pyridyl group. The pyridyl group may have

one or more substituents B.

R<sup>1</sup> may preferably a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an alkyl group, or a group represented by -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-W-R<sup>5</sup> wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, carbonyl group, sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted.

More preferably, R<sup>1</sup> may be a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an unsubstituted alkyl group, or a group represented by -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-W-R<sup>5</sup> wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group, or a substituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond.

R<sup>2</sup> may preferably be hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkylloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>

dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, and more preferably, hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl group, or a halogen atom, and most preferably hydrogen atom. R<sup>3</sup> may preferably be 3-pyridyl group or 4-pyridyl group, and more preferably 4-pyridyl group.

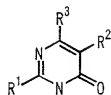
The compounds represented by the aforementioned formula (I) may form a salt. Examples of the salt include, when an acidic group exists, salts of alkali metals and alkaline earth metals such as lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium; salts of ammonia and amines such as methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)piperazine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, ethanolamine, N-methylglucamine, and L-glucamine; or salts with basic amino acids such as lysine,  $\delta$ -hydroxylysine, and arginine. When a basic group exists, examples include salts with mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid; salts with organic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, mandelic acid, cinnamic acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, glucuronic acid, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, and salicylic acid; or salts with acidic amino acids such as aspartic acid, and glutamic acid.

In addition to the pyrimidone derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I) and salts thereof, their solvates and hydrates also fall within the scope of the present invention. The pyrimidone derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I) may have one or more asymmetric carbon atoms. As for the stereochemistry of such asymmetric carbon atoms, they may independently be in either (R) and (S)

configuration, and the pyrimidone derivative may exist as stereoisomers such as optical isomers, or diastereoisomers. Any stereoisomers of pure form, any mixtures of stereoisomers, racemates and the like fall within the scope of the present invention. Furthermore, as the pyrimidone derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I), a 3H-4-one compound, a 4-hydroxy compound, and a 1H-4-one compound may exist as tautomers. The existence of such tautomers is readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and these tautomers fall within the scope of the present invention.

Examples of preferred compounds of the present invention are shown in the tables below. However, the scope of the present invention is not limited by the following compounds.

Table-1



Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1	Me	H	4-Py
2	Et	H	4-Py
3	n-Pr	H	4-Py
4	i-Pr	H	4-Py
5	n-Bu	H	4-Py
6	i-Bu	H	4-Py
7	sec-Bu	H	4-Py
8	tert-Bu	H	4-Py
9	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)





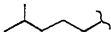
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 0		H	4-Py
1 1		H	4-Py
1 2		H	4-Py
1 3		H	4-Py
1 4	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	4-Py
1 5		H	4-Py
1 6	n-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	H	4-Py
1 8	n-C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>19</sub>	H	4-Py
1 9	n-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub>	H	4-Py
2 0	n-C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>23</sub>	H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)




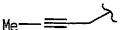
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 1	n-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>25</sub>	H	4-Py
2 2	n-C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>27</sub>	H	4-Py
2 3	n-C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>29</sub>	H	4-Py
2 4	n-C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>31</sub>	H	4-Py
2 5	n-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>33</sub>	H	4-Py
2 6	n-C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>35</sub>	H	4-Py
2 7	n-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>37</sub>	H	4-Py
2 8		H	4-Py
2 9		H	4-Py
3 0		H	4-Py
3 1	Me— 	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 2		H	4-Py
3 3		H	4-Py
3 4		H	4-Py
3 5	Ph	H	4-Py
3 6		H	4-Py
3 7		H	4-Py
3 8	2- Me-Ph	H	4-Py
3 9	3- Me-Ph	H	4-Py
4 0	4- Me-Ph	H	4-Py
4 1	2- Et-Ph	H	4-Py
4 2	3- Et-Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 3	4- Et -Ph	H	4-Py
4 4	2- F -Ph	H	4-Py
4 5	3- F -Ph	H	4-Py
4 6	4- F -Ph	H	4-Py
4 7	2- Cl -Ph	H	4-Py
4 8	3- Cl -Ph	H	4-Py
4 9	4- Cl -Ph	H	4-Py
5 0	2- Br -Ph	H	4-Py
5 1	3- Br -Ph	H	4-Py
5 2	4- Br -Ph	H	4-Py
5 3	2- MeO -Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
5 4	3- MeO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 5	4- MeO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 6	2- EtO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 7	3- EtO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 8	4- EtO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 9	2- CN -Ph	H	4-Py
6 0	3- CN -Ph	H	4-Py
6 1	4- CN -Ph	H	4-Py
6 2	2- NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 3	3- NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 4	4- NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)








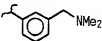
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
6 5	2- CF <sub>3</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 6	3- CF <sub>3</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 7	4- CF <sub>3</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 8		H	4-Py
6 9		H	4-Py
7 0		H	4-Py
7 1		H	4-Py
7 2		H	4-Py
7 3		H	4-Py
7 4		H	4-Py
7 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

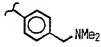





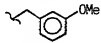




Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
7 6		H	4-Py
7 7		H	4-Py
7 8		H	4-Py
7 9		H	4-Py
8 0		H	4-Py
8 1		H	4-Py
8 2		H	4-Py
8 3		H	4-Py
8 4		H	4-Py
8 5		H	4-Py
8 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)










Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
87		H	4-Py
88		H	4-Py
89		H	4-Py
90		H	4-Py
91		H	4-Py
92		H	4-Py
93		H	4-Py
94		H	4-Py
95		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


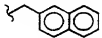







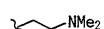
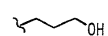
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
9 6		H	4-Py
9 7		H	4-Py
9 8		H	4-Py
9 9		H	4-Py
1 0 0		H	4-Py
1 0 1		H	4-Py
1 0 2		H	4-Py
1 0 3		H	4-Py
1 0 4		H	4-Py
1 0 5		H	4-Py
1 0 6		H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)

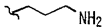
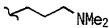
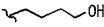
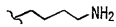
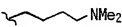
Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 0 7	 NH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 0 8	 NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 0 9	 OH	H	4-Py
1 1 0	 NH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 1 1	 NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 1 2	MeO—}	H	4-Py
1 1 3	EtO—}	H	4-Py
1 1 4	n-PrO—}	H	4-Py
1 1 5	i-PrO—}	H	4-Py
1 1 6	n-BuO—}	H	4-Py
1 1 7	i-BuO—}	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 1 8	$t\text{-BuO}-\}$	H	4-Py
1 1 9	$n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{O}-\}$	H	4-Py
1 2 0	$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{O}-\}$	H	4-Py
1 2 1	$\}-\text{O}-\text{Cyclopentyl}$	H	4-Py
1 2 2	$\}-\text{O}-\text{Cyclohexyl}$	H	4-Py
1 2 3	$\}-\text{OPh}$	H	4-Py
1 2 4	$\}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}$ (2-pyridyl)	H	4-Py
1 2 5	$\}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}$ (3-pyridyl)	H	4-Py
1 2 6	$\}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}$ (4-pyridyl)	H	4-Py
1 2 7	$\}-\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{N}_2$ (2,6-pyridinediyl)	H	4-Py
1 2 8	$\}-\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{N}_2$ (2,5-pyridinediyl)	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)












Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 2 9		H	4-Py
1 3 0		H	4-Py
1 3 1		H	4-Py
1 3 2		H	4-Py
1 3 3		H	4-Py
1 3 4		H	4-Py
1 3 5		H	4-Py
1 3 6		H	4-Py
1 3 7		H	4-Py
1 3 8		H	4-Py
1 3 9		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)












Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 4 0		H	4-Py
1 4 1		H	4-Py
1 4 2		H	4-Py
1 4 3		H	4-Py
1 4 4		H	4-Py
1 4 5		H	4-Py
1 4 6		H	4-Py
1 4 7		H	4-Py
1 4 8		H	4-Py
1 4 9		H	4-Py
1 5 0		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)



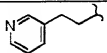



Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 5 1		H	4-Py
1 5 2		H	4-Py
1 5 3		H	4-Py
1 5 4		H	4-Py
1 5 5		H	4-Py
1 5 6		H	4-Py
1 5 7	NH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 5 8	NHMe	H	4-Py
1 5 9	NHEt	H	4-Py
1 6 0	NHn-Pr	H	4-Py
1 6 1	NHi-Pr	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 6 2	NHn-Bu	H	4-Py
1 6 3	NHi-Bu	H	4-Py
1 6 4	NHt-Bu	H	4-Py
1 6 5	NHn-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	H	4-Py
1 6 6	NHn-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	4-Py
1 6 7	NH- 	H	4-Py
1 6 8	NHPh	H	4-Py
1 6 9	NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 0	NEt <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 1	Nn-Pr <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 2	NHNH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 7 3	NHNHMe	H	4-Py
1 7 4	NHNMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 5	NMeNH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 6	NMeNMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 7	NHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 8	NHCOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 9	NHCOPh	H	4-Py
1 8 0	NHSO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	4-Py
1 8 1	NHSO <sub>2</sub> Ph	H	4-Py
1 8 2	NHSO <sub>2</sub> - 	H	4-Py
1 8 3	Ph	Me	4-Py

Table-1(continued)







Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 8 4	Ph 	Me	4-Py
1 8 5	Ph	Et	4-Py
1 8 6	Ph 	Et	4-Py
1 8 7	Ph	n-Pr	4-Py
1 8 8	Ph 	n-Pr	4-Py
1 8 9	Ph	i-Pr	4-Py
1 9 0	Ph 	i-Pr	4-Py
1 9 1	Ph	n-Bu	4-Py
1 9 2	Ph 	n-Bu	4-Py
1 9 3	Ph	i-Bu	4-Py
1 9 4	Ph 	i-Bu	4-Py



Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 9 5	Ph	t-Bu	4-Py
1 9 6	Ph- 	t-Bu	4-Py
1 9 7	Ph	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	4-Py
1 9 8	Ph- 	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	4-Py
1 9 9	Ph	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	4-Py
2 0 0	Ph- 	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	4-Py
2 0 1	Ph		4-Py
2 0 2	Ph- 		4-Py
2 0 3	Ph		4-Py
2 0 4	Ph- 		4-Py
2 0 5	Ph		4-Py

Table-1(continued)


















Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 0 6	Ph 	 4-Py	
2 0 7	Ph	 4-Py	
2 0 8	Ph 	 4-Py	
2 0 9		Ph  4-Py	
2 1 0		Ph  4-Py	
2 1 1	Me	Ph  4-Py	
2 1 2	Ph	Ph  4-Py	
2 1 3	Ph 	Ph  4-Py	
2 1 4	Ph	Ph  4-Py	
2 1 5	Ph 	Ph  4-Py	
2 1 6	Ph	Ph  4-Py	

Table-1(continued)








Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 1 7	Ph- 	Ph- 	4-Py
2 1 8	Ph	OH	4-Py
2 1 9	Ph- 	OH	4-Py
2 2 0	Ph	OMe	4-Py
2 2 1	Ph- 	OMe	4-Py
2 2 2	Ph	OEt	4-Py
2 2 3	Ph- 	OEt	4-Py
2 2 4	Ph	OPh	4-Py
2 2 5	Ph- 	OPh	4-Py
2 2 6	Ph	SMe	4-Py
2 2 7	Ph- 	SMe	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 2 8	Ph	F	4-Py
2 2 9	Ph- 	F	4-Py
2 3 0	Ph	Cl	4-Py
2 3 1	Ph- 	Cl	4-Py
2 3 2	NH <sub>2</sub>	Cl	4-Py
2 3 3	Ph	Br	4-Py
2 3 4	Ph- 	Br	4-Py
2 3 5	Ph	NO <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 3 6	Ph- 	NO <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 3 7	Ph	CN	4-Py
2 3 8	Ph- 	CN	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 3 9	Ph	NH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 0	Ph- 	NH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 1	Ph	NMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 2	Ph- 	NMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 3	Ph	-COOH	4-Py
2 4 4	Ph- 	-COOH	4-Py
2 4 5	Ph	-COOMe	4-Py
2 4 6	Ph- 	-COOMe	4-Py
2 4 7	Ph	-COOEt	4-Py
2 4 8	Ph- 	-COOEt	4-Py
2 4 9	Ph	CONH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 5 0		CONH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 5 1	Ph	CONMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 5 2		CONMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 5 3	Ph	H	
2 5 4		H	
2 5 5	Ph	H	
2 5 6		H	
2 5 7	Ph	H	
2 5 8		H	
2 5 9	Ph	H	
2 6 0		H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 6 1	Ph	H	
2 6 2	Ph- 	H	
2 6 3	Ph	H	
2 6 4	Ph- 	H	
2 6 5	Ph	H	
2 6 6	Ph- 	H	
2 6 7	Ph	H	
2 6 8	Ph- 	H	
2 6 9	4-Py	H	
2 7 0	Ph	H	
2 7 1	Ph- 	H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 7 2	Ph	H	
2 7 3		H	
2 7 4	Ph	H	
2 7 5		H	
2 7 6	Ph	H	
2 7 7		H	
2 7 8	Ph	H	
2 7 9		H	
2 8 0	Ph	H	
2 8 1		H	



Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 8 2	Ph	H	
2 8 3	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 8 4	4-Py	H	
2 8 5	Ph	H	
2 8 6	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 8 7	Ph	H	
2 8 8	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 8 9	Ph	H	
2 9 0	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 9 1	Ph	H	
2 9 2	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	

Table-1(continued)





Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 9 3	Ph	H	
2 9 4	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 9 5	Ph	H	
2 9 6	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 9 7	Me	H	
2 9 8	Ph	H	
2 9 9	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 0 0	4-Py	H	
3 0 1	NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	
3 0 2	Ph	H	
3 0 3	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 0 4	Ph	H	
3 0 5	Ph- 	H	
3 0 6	Ph	H	
3 0 7	Ph- 	H	
3 0 8	Ph	H	
3 0 9	Ph- 	H	
3 1 0	Ph	H	
3 1 1	Ph- 	H	
3 1 2	Ph	H	
3 1 3	Ph- 	H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 1 4	Ph	H	
3 1 5	Ph- 	H	
3 1 6	Ph	H	
3 1 7	Ph- 	H	
3 1 8	Ph	H	
3 1 9	Ph- 	H	
3 2 0	Ph	H	
3 2 1	Ph- 	H	
3 2 2	Ph	H	
3 2 3	Ph- 	H	

Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 2 4	Ph	H	
3 2 5	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 2 6	Ph	H	
3 2 7	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 2 8	Ph	H	
3 2 9	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 3 0	Ph	H	
3 3 1	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 3 2	Ph	H	
3 3 3	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 3 4	Ph	H	
3 3 5	Ph- 	H	
3 3 6	Ph	H	
3 3 7	Ph- 	H	
3 3 8	Ph	H	
3 3 9	Ph- 	H	
3 4 0	Ph	H	
3 4 1	Ph- 	H	
3 4 2	Ph	H	
3 4 3	Ph- 	H	

Table-1(continued)









Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 4 4	Ph	H	
3 4 5	Ph- 	H	
3 4 6	Ph	H	
3 4 7	Ph- 	H	
3 4 8	Ph	H	
3 4 9	Ph- 	H	
3 5 0	Ph	H	
3 5 1	Ph- 	H	
3 5 2	2-n-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 3	2-i-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 5 4	2- n-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 5	2- i-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 6	2- sec-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 7	2- tert-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 8	2- n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 9	2- n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 0	2- Ph-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 1	3- n-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 2	3- i-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 3	3- n-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 4	3- i-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)

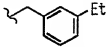
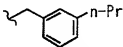
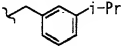
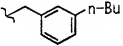
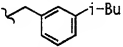
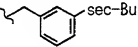
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 6 5	3-sec-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 6	3-tert-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 7	3-n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 8	3-n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 9	3-Ph-Ph	H	4-Py
3 7 0		H	4-Py
3 7 1		H	4-Py
3 7 2		H	4-Py
3 7 3		H	4-Py
3 7 4		H	4-Py
3 7 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

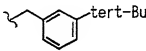
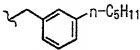
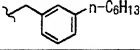
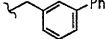
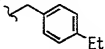
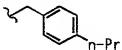
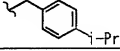
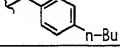
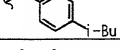
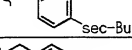
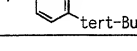
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 7 6		H	4-Py
3 7 7		H	4-Py
3 7 8		H	4-Py
3 7 9		H	4-Py
3 8 0		H	4-Py
3 8 1		H	4-Py
3 8 2		H	4-Py
3 8 3		H	4-Py
3 8 4		H	4-Py
3 8 5		H	4-Py
3 8 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

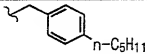
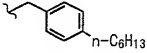
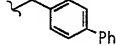
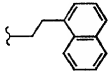
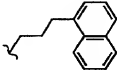
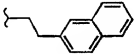
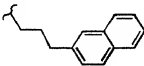


Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 8 7		H	4-Py
3 8 8		H	4-Py
3 8 9		H	4-Py
3 9 0		H	4-Py
3 9 1		H	4-Py
3 9 2		H	4-Py
3 9 3		H	4-Py
3 9 4		H	4-Py
3 9 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)



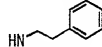
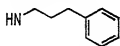

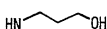
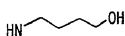


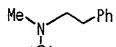
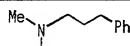
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 9 6		H	4-Py
3 9 7		H	4-Py
3 9 8		H	4-Py
3 9 9		H	4-Py
4 0 0		H	4-Py
4 0 1		H	4-Py
4 0 2		H	4-Py
4 0 3		H	4-Py
4 0 4		H	4-Py
4 0 5		H	4-Py
4 0 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 0 7		H	4-Py
4 0 8		H	4-Py
4 0 9		H	4-Py
4 1 0		H	4-Py
4 1 1		H	4-Py
4 1 2		H	4-Py
4 1 3		H	4-Py
4 1 4		H	4-Py
4 1 5		H	4-Py
4 1 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


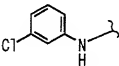
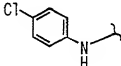

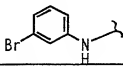
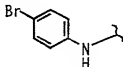

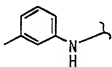
Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 1 7		H	4-Py
4 1 8		H	4-Py
4 1 9		H	4-Py
4 2 0		H	4-Py
4 2 1		H	4-Py
4 2 2		H	4-Py
4 2 3		H	4-Py
4 2 4		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

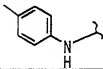

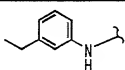
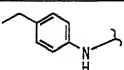

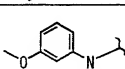
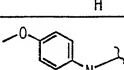
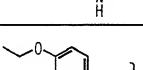
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 2 5		H	4-Py
4 2 6		H	4-Py
4 2 7		H	4-Py
4 2 8		H	4-Py
4 2 9		H	4-Py
4 3 0		H	4-Py
4 3 1		H	4-Py
4 3 2		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

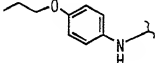
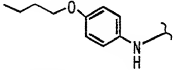
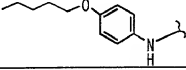

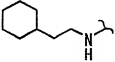
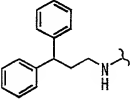
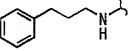

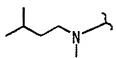
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 3 3		H	4-Py
4 3 4		H	4-Py
4 3 5		H	4-Py
4 3 6		H	4-Py
4 3 7		H	4-Py
4 3 8		H	4-Py
4 3 9		H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 4 0		H	4-Py
4 4 1		H	4-Py

Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention represented by formula (I) include:

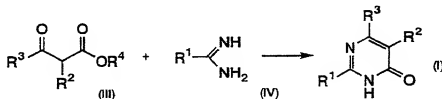
- (1) compounds wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_1-C_8$  dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted;
- (2) compounds wherein  $R^1$  is a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an alkyl group, or a group represented by  $-N(R^4) \cdot W \cdot R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, carbonyl group, sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted;
- (3) compounds wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkyl group, or a halogen atom;
- (4) compounds wherein  $R^1$  is a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an unsubstituted alkyl group, or a group represented by  $-N(R^4) \cdot W \cdot R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond;
- (5) compounds wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen atom;
- (6) compounds wherein  $R^3$  represents a 3-pyridyl group which may be

substituted or a 4-pyridyl group which may be substituted; and

(7) compounds wherein  $R^3$  represents a 4-pyridyl group which may be substituted.

The pyrimidone compounds represented by the aforementioned formula (I) can be prepared, for example, according to the method explained below.

<Preparation Method 1>



(In the above scheme,  $R^4$  represents an alkyl group which may be substituted and definitions of  $R^1$  -  $R^3$  are the same as those already described.)

The 3-ketoester represented by the above formula(III) is allowed to react with the compound represented by formula(IV) or a salt thereof to obtain the compound of the aforementioned formula(I) in the presence of a base such as lithium tert-butoxide, sodium tert-butoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, lithium methoxide, sodium methoxide, potassium methoxide, lithium ethoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium ethoxide, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-en, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, dimethylbenzylamine, dimethylaniline, diethylaniline and the like. Compounds of formula(III) and formula(IV) are commercially available or may be synthesized according to known methods of one skilled in the art. Compound of formula(I) could be derivatised into other compound of formula(I), using well known method in the art.

Examples of a solvent include, for example, alcoholic solvent such as methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, isopropanol, tert-butanol; etheric solvents such as diethyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, isopropyl ether; hydrocarbonic solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene; halogenated

## PYRIMIDONE DERIVATIVES

## Technical Field

The present invention relates to compounds that are useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by abnormal advance of tau protein kinase 1, such as Alzheimer disease and the like.

## Background Art

Alzheimer disease is progressive senile dementia, in which marked cerebral cortical atrophy is observed due to degeneration of nerve cells and decrease of nerve cell number. Pathologically, numerous senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles are observed in brain. The number of patients has been increased with the increment of aged population, and the disease arises a serious social problem. Although various theories have been proposed, a cause of the disease has not yet been elucidated. Early resolution of the cause has been desired.

It has been known that the degree of appearance of two characteristic pathological changes of Alzheimer disease well correlates to the degree of intellectual dysfunction. Therefore, researches have been conducted from early 1980's to reveal the cause of the disease through molecular level investigations of components of the two pathological changes. Senile plaques accumulate extracellularly, and amyloid  $\beta$  protein has been elucidated as their main component (abbreviated as "A $\beta$ " hereinafter in the specification: Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 120, 855 (1984); EMBO J., 4,

2757 (1985); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82, 4245 (1985)). In the other pathological change, i.e., the neurofibrillary tangles, a double-helical filamentous substance called paired helical filament (abbreviated as "PHF" hereinafter in the specification) accumulate intracellularly, and tau protein, which is a kind of microtubule-associated protein specific for brain, has been revealed as its main component (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85, 4506 (1988); Neuron, 1, 827 (1988)).

Furthermore, on the basis of genetic investigations, presenilins 1 and 2 were found as causative genes of familial Alzheimer disease (Nature, 375, 754 (1995); Science, 269, 973 (1995); Nature, 376, 775 (1995)), and it has been revealed that presence of mutants of presenilins 1 and 2 promotes the secretion of  $A\beta$  (Neuron, 17, 1005 (1996); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94, 2025 (1997)). From these results, it is considered that, in Alzheimer disease,  $A\beta$  abnormally accumulates and agglomerates due to a certain reason, which engages with the formation of PHF to cause death of nerve cells. It is also expected that extracellular outflow of glutamic acid and activation of glutamate receptor responding to the outflow may possibly be important factors in an early process of the nerve cell death caused by ischemic cerebrovascular accidents (Sai-shin Igaku [Latest Medicine], 49, 1506 (1994)).

It has been reported that kainic acid treatment that stimulates the AMPA receptor, one of glutamate receptor, increases mRNA of the amyloid precursor protein (abbreviated as "APP" hereinafter in the specification) as a precursor of  $A\beta$  (Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, 17, 1445 (1991)). and also promotes metabolism of APP (The Journal of Neuroscience, 10, 2400 (1990)). Therefore, it has been strongly suggested that the accumulation of  $A\beta$  is involved in cellular death due to ischemic cerebrovascular disorders.

Other diseases in which abnormal accumulation and agglomeration of A $\beta$  are observed include, for example, Down syndrome, cerebral bleeding due to solitary cerebral amyloid angiopathy, Lewy body disease (Shin-kei Shinpo [Nerve Advance], 34, 343 (1990); Tanpaku-shitu Kaku-san Koso [Protein, Nucleic Acid, Enzyme], 41, 1476 (1996)) and the like. Furthermore, as diseases showing neurofibrillary tangles due to the PHF accumulation, examples include progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease and the like (Tanpakushitu Kakusan Koso [Protein, Nucleic Acid, Enzyme], 36, 2 (1991); Igaku no Ayumi [Progress of Medicine], 158, 511 (1991); Tanpakushitu Kakusan Koso [Protein, Nucleic Acid, Enzyme], 41, 1476 (1996)).

The tau protein is generally composed of a group of related proteins that forms several bands at molecular weights of 48-65 kDa in SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and it promotes the formation of microtubules. It has been verified that tau protein incorporated in the PHF in the brain suffering from Alzheimer disease is abnormally phosphorylated compared with usual tau protein (J. Biochem., 99, 1807 (1986); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 83, 4913 (1986)). An enzyme catalyzing the abnormal phosphorylation has been isolated. The protein was named as tau protein kinase 1 (abbreviated as "TPK1" hereinafter in the specification), and its physicochemical properties have been elucidated (Seikagaku [Biochemistry], 64, 308 (1992); J. Biol. Chem., 267, 10897 (1992)). Moreover, cDNA of rat TPK1 was cloned from a rat cerebral cortex cDNA library based on a partial amino acid sequence of TPK1, and its nucleotide sequence was determined and an amino acid sequence was deduced (Japanese Patent Un-examined

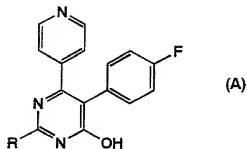
Publication [Kokai] No. 6-239893/1994). As a result, it has been revealed that the primary structure of the rat TPK1 corresponds to that of the enzyme known as rat GSK-3  $\beta$  (glycogen synthase kinase 3 $\beta$ , FEBS Lett., 325, 167 (1993)).

It has been reported that A $\beta$ , the main component of senile plaques, is neurotoxic (Science, 250, 279 (1990)). However, various theories have been proposed as for the reason why A $\beta$  causes the cell death, and any authentic theory has not yet been established. Takashima et al. observed that the cell death was caused by A $\beta$  treatment of fetal rat hippocampus primary culture system, and then found that the TPK1 activity was increased by A $\beta$  treatment and the cell death by A $\beta$  was inhibited by antisense of TPK1 (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90, 7789 (1993); Japanese Patent Un-examined Publication [Kokai] No. 6-329551/1994).

In view of the foregoing, compounds which inhibit the TPK1 activity may possibly suppress the neurotoxicity of A $\beta$  and the formation of PHF and inhibit the nerve cell death in the Alzheimer disease, thereby cease or defer the progress of the disease. The compounds may also be possibly used as a medicament for therapeutic treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular disorder, Down syndrome, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, cerebral bleeding due to Lewy body disease and the like by suppressing the cytotoxicity of A $\beta$ . Furthermore, the compounds may possibly be used as a medicament for therapeutic treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal degeneration and frontotemporal dementia.

As structurally similar compounds to the compounds of the present

invention represented by formula (I) described later, compounds represented by the following formula (A) are known:



wherein R represents 2,6-dichlorobenzyl group, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethylamino group, 3-phenylpropylamino group, or 1-methyl-3-phenylpropylamino group (WO98/24782). The compounds represented by formula (A) are characterized to have 4-fluorophenyl group at the 5-position of the pyrimidine ring, and not falling within the scope of the present invention. Moreover, main pharmacological activity of the compounds represented by formula (A) is anti-inflammatory effect, whereas the compounds of the present invention represented by formula (I) are useful as a TPK1 inhibitor or a medicament for therapeutic treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, and therefore, their pharmacological activities are totally different to each other.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

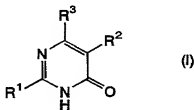
An object of the present invention is to provide compounds useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases such as Alzheimer disease and the like. More specifically, the object is to provide novel compounds useful as an active ingredient of a medicament that enables radical prevention and/or treatment



of the diseases such as Alzheimer disease by inhibiting the TPK1 activity to suppress the neurotoxicity of  $A\beta$  and the formation of the PHF and by inhibiting the drop of nerve cells.

In order to achieve the foregoing object, the inventors of the present invention conducted screenings of various compounds having inhibitory activity against the phosphorylation of TPK1. As a result, they found that compounds represented by the following formula (I) had the desired activity and were useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of the aforementioned diseases. The present invention was achieved on the basis of these findings.

The present invention thus provides pyrimidone derivatives represented by formula (I) or salts thereof, solvates thereof or hydrates thereof:



wherein  $R^1$  represents a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkynyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryloxy group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted, or a group

represented by  $-N(R^4) \cdot W \cdot R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, carbonyl group, sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted;

$R^2$  represents hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkyloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryloxy group which may be substituted, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylthio group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  cycloalkylloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted; and

$R^3$  represents a pyridyl group which may be substituted.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a medicament comprising as an active ingredient a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives represented by formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof. As preferred embodiments of the medicament, there are provided the aforementioned medicament which is used for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by tau protein kinase 1 hyperactivity, and the aforementioned medicament which is

used for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. As further preferred embodiments of the present invention, there are provided the aforementioned medicament wherein the diseases are selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer disease, ischemic cerebrovascular accidents, Down syndrome, cerebral bleeding due to cerebral amyloid angiopathy, progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal degeneration and frontotemporal dementia; and the aforementioned medicament in the form of pharmaceutical composition containing the above substance as an active ingredient together with one or more pharmaceutical additives. The present invention further provides an inhibitor of tau protein kinase 1 comprising as an active ingredient a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives of formula (I) and the salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof.

According to further aspects of the present invention, there are provided a method for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by tau protein kinase 1 hyperactivity, which comprises the step of administering to a patient a preventively and/or therapeutically effective amount of a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives of formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof; and a use of a substance selected from the group consisting of the pyrimidone derivatives of formula (I) and the physiologically acceptable salts thereof, and the solvates thereof and the hydrates thereof for the manufacture of the aforementioned medicament.

### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The "alkyl group" or an alkyl portion of a functional group containing the alkyl portion (alkoxyl group, for example) used herein may be either linear or branched. The C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> may be, for example, methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, n-pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, n-hexyl group, isohexyl group, or a linear or branched heptyl group, octyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, undecyl group, dodecyl group, tridecyl group, tetradecyl group, pentadecyl group or octadecyl group. In the specification, when a functional group is defined as "which may be substituted" or "optionally substituted", the number of substituents as well as their types and substituting positions are not particularly limited, and when two or more substituents are present, they may be the same or different.

When the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> has one or more substituents A, the alkyl group may have one or more substituents A selected from the group consisting of a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group such as cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group, and cyclooctyl group; a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl group such as phenyl group, 1-naphthyl group, and 2-naphthyl group; a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxy group such as cyclopropyloxy group, cyclobutyloxy group, cyclopentyloxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, cycloheptyloxy group, and cyclooctyloxy group; fluorenyl group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkoxy group such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, and isopentyloxy group; a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryloxy group such as phenoxy group, and naphthoxy group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylthio group such as

methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, butylthio group, and pentylthio group; a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> arylthio group such as phenylthio group, and naphthylthio group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylsulfonyl group such as methanesulfonyl group, ethanesulfonyl group, propanesulfonyl group, butanesulfonyl group, and pentanesulfonyl group; a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> arylsulfonyl group such as phenylsulfonyl group, and naphthylsulfonyl group; a halogen atom such as fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, and iodine atom; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> halogenated alkyl group such as trifluoromethyl group; hydroxyl group; nitro group; oxo group; formyl group; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonyl group such as acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, and valeryl group; amino group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> monoalkylamino group such as methylamino group, ethylamino group, propylamino group, isopropylamino group, butylamino group, isobutylamino group, tert-butylamino group, pentylamino group, and isopentylamino group; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> dialkylamino group such as dimethylamino group, ethylmethylamino group, diethylamino group, methylpropylamino group, and diisopropylamino group; and a residue of heterocyclic ring having 1-4 hetero atoms selected from oxygen atom, sulfur atom, and nitrogen atom, and having total ring-constituting atoms of 5-10, for example, furan ring, dihydrofuran ring, tetrahydrofuran ring, pyran ring, dihydropyran ring, tetrahydropyran ring, benzofuran ring, isobenzofuran ring, chromene ring, chroman ring, isochroman ring, thiophene ring, benzothiophene ring, pyrrole ring, pyrroline ring, pyrrolidine ring, imidazole ring, imidazoline ring, imidazolidine ring, pyrazole ring, pyrazoline ring, pyrazolidine ring, triazole ring, tetrazole ring, pyridine ring, pyridine oxide ring, piperidine ring, pyrazine ring, piperazine ring, pyrimidine ring, pyridazine ring, indolizine ring, indole ring, indoline ring, isoindole ring, isoindoline ring, indazole ring, benzimidazole ring, purine ring, quinolizine ring, quinoline ring,

phthalazine ring, naphthylidene ring, quinoxaline ring, quinazoline ring, cinnoline ring, pteridine ring, oxazole ring, oxazolidine ring, isoxazole ring, isoxazolidine ring, thiazole ring, benzothiazole ring, thiazylidene ring, isothiazole ring, isothiazolidine ring, dioxane ring, dithian ring, morpholine ring, thiomorpholine ring, phthalimide ring and the like.

When an aryl group or a heterocyclic group is present as a substituent, the group may have one or more substituents B selected from the group consisting of a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, hexyl group, isohexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, undecyl group, dodecyl group, tridecyl group, tetradecyl group, pentadecyl group, and octadecyl group, and the aforementioned substituent A.

Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, allyl group, 2-butenyl group, 3-butenyl group, 2-pentenyl group, 3-pentenyl group, 4-pentenyl group, 2-methyl-2-butenyl group, 3-methyl-2-butenyl group, 2-hexenyl group, 5-hexenyl group, 2-heptenyl group, 6-heptenyl group, 2-octenyl group, 7-octenyl group, 2-nonenyl group, 8-nonenyl group and the like, and examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, propargyl group, 2-butyne group, 3-butyne group, 2-pentyne group, 3-pentyne group, 4-pentyne group, 1-methyl-2-pentyne group, 4-methyl-2-pentyne group, 2-hexyne group, 5-hexyne group, 2-heptyne group, 6-heptyne group, 2-octyne group, 7-octyne group and the like. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for

example, cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group, cyclooctyl group and the like, and examples of the C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, phenyl group, naphthyl group, anthryl group and the like. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents B. The C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group - represented by R<sup>1</sup> may further have one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyalkyl group such as hydroxymethyl group, 1-hydroxyethyl group, 2-hydroxyethyl group, and 3-hydroxypropyl group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl group having a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy group such as formyloxymethyl group, acetoxymethyl group, 1-acetoxyethyl group, 2-acetoxyethyl group, 3-acetoxypropyl group, propionyloxymethyl group, butyryloxymethyl group, and valeryloxymethyl group; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> aminoalkyl group such as aminomethyl group, 1-aminoethyl group, 2-aminoethyl group, and 3-aminopropyl group; a monoalkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl) group having a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl group on the nitrogen atom such as methylaminomethyl group, ethylaminomethyl group, 1-methylaminoethyl group, 2-methylaminoethyl group, and 3-methylaminopropyl group; and a dialkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl) group having the same or different C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl groups on the nitrogen atom such as dimethylaminomethyl group, diethylaminomethyl group, 1-dimethylaminoethyl group, 2-dimethylaminoethyl group, and 3-dimethylaminopropyl group.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, sec-butoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, isopentyloxy group, neopentyloxy group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxy group, hexyloxy group, isohexyloxy group, heptyloxy group, octyloxy group, nonyloxy group, decyloxy group, undecyloxy group,

dodecyloxy group, tridecyloxy group, tetradecyloxy group, pentadecyloxy group, octadecyloxy group and the like. Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, allyloxy group, 2-butenyloxy group, 3-butenyloxy group, 2-pentenylloxy group, 3-pentenylloxy group, 4-pentenylloxy group, 2-methyl-2-butenyloxy group, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy group, 2-hexenyloxy group, 5-hexenyloxy group, 2-heptenyloxy group, 6-heptenyloxy group, 2-octenyloxy group, 7-octenyloxy group, 2-nonenylloxy group, 8-nonenylloxy group and the like. Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, propargyloxy group, 2-butyloxy group, 3-butyloxy group, 2-pentyloxy group, 3-pentyloxy group, 4-pentyloxy group, 1-methyl-2-pentyloxy group, 4-methyl-2-pentyloxy group, 2-hexyloxy group, 5-hexyloxy group, 2-heptyloxy group, 6-heptyloxy group, 2-octyloxy group, 7-octyloxy group and the like. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, cyclopropyloxy group, cyclobutyloxy group, cyclopentyloxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, cycloheptyloxy group, and cyclooctyloxy group, and examples of the C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryloxy group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, phenoxy group, naphthoxy group, and anthryloxy group. These groups may be substituted with one or more substituents B.

Examples of the heterocyclic group represented by R<sup>1</sup> include, for example, residues of heterocyclic rings having 1-4 hetero atoms selected from oxygen atom, sulfur atom, and nitrogen atom, and having total ring-constituting atoms of 5-10, for example, furan ring, dihydrofuran ring, tetrahydrofuran ring, pyran ring, dihydropyran ring, tetrahydropyran ring, benzofuran ring, isobenzofuran ring, chromene ring, chroman ring,



isochroman ring, thiophene ring, benzothiophene ring, pyrrole ring, pyrroline ring, pyrrolidine ring, imidazole ring, imidazoline ring, imidazolidine ring, pyrazole ring, pyrazoline ring, pyrazolidine ring, triazole ring, tetrazole ring, pyridine ring, pyridine oxide ring, piperidine ring, pyrazine ring, piperazine ring, pyrimidine ring, pyridazine ring, indolizine ring, indole ring, indoline ring, isoindole ring, isoindoline ring, indazole ring, benzimidazole ring, purine ring, quinolizine ring, quinoline ring, phthalazine ring, naphthylidine ring, quinoxaline ring, quinazoline ring, cinnoline ring, pteridine ring, oxazole ring, oxazolidine ring, isoxazole ring, isoxazolidine ring, thiazole ring, benzothiazole ring, thiazylidine ring, isothiazole ring, isothiazolidine ring, dioxane ring, dithian ring, morpholine ring, thiomorpholine ring, phthalimide ring and the like. The heterocyclic group may have one or more substituents B.

As the optionally substituted  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group, and as the optionally substituted  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyl group, the optionally substituted  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyl group, the optionally substituted  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group, and the optionally substituted  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which are independently represented by  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ , such as those explained as to  $R^1$  may be used. When the symbol "W" represents nitrogen atom, as the optionally substituted  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl that may be present on the nitrogen atom, such as those explained as to  $R^1$  may be used.

Examples of the  $C_1-C_8$  alkyl group represented by  $R^2$  include, for example, methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, n-pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, n-hexyl group, isohexyl group, n-heptyl group, n-octyl group and the like, and examples of the  $C_3-C_8$  alkenyl group represented by  $R^2$  include, for example, allyl group,

2-butenyl group, 3-butenyl group, 2-pentenyl group, 3-pentenyl group, 4-pentenyl group, 2-methyl-2-butenyl group, 3-methyl-2-butenyl group, 2-hexenyl group, 5-hexenyl group, 2-heptenyl group, 6-heptenyl group, 2-octenyl group, 7-octenyl group and the like. These groups may be have one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyloxy group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, isobutoxy group, sec-butoxy group, tert-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, isopentyloxy group, neopentyloxy group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxy group, hexyloxy group, isohexyloxy group, heptyloxy group, octyloxy group and the like. Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylthio group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, isopropylthio group, butylthio group, isobutylthio group, sec-butylthio group, tert-butylthio group, pentylthio group, isopentylthio group, neopentyl thio group, 1,1-dimethylpropylthio group, hexylthio group, isoheptylthio group, heptylthio group, octylthio group and the like. These groups may be have one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyloxycarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methoxycarbonyl group, ethoxycarbonyl group, propoxycarbonyl group, isopropoxycarbonyl group, butoxycarbonyl group, isobutoxycarbonyl group, sec-butoxycarbonyl group, tert-butoxycarbonyl group, pentyloxycarbonyl group, isopentyloxycarbonyl group, neopentyloxycarbonyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxycarbonyl group, hexyloxycarbonyl group, isoheptyloxycarbonyl group, heptyloxycarbonyl group, octyloxycarbonyl group and the like, and examples of the C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxycarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, cyclopropyloxycarbonyl group, cyclobutyloxycarbonyl group,

cyclopentyloxy carbonyl group, cyclohexyloxy carbonyl group, cycloheptyloxy carbonyl group, cyclooctyloxy carbonyl group and the like. The aforementioned cycloalkyloxy carbonyl groups may have one or more substituents B. and the aforementioned alkyloxy carbonyl groups may have one or more substituents A.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, methylaminocarbonyl group, ethylaminocarbonyl group, propylaminocarbonyl group, isopropylaminocarbonyl group, butylaminocarbonyl group, isobutylaminocarbonyl group, sec-butylaminocarbonyl group, tert-butylaminocarbonyl group, pentylaminocarbonyl group, isopentylaminocarbonyl group, neopentylaminocarbonyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropylaminocarbonyl group, hexylaminocarbonyl group, isohexylaminocarbonyl group, heptylaminocarbonyl group, octylaminocarbonyl group and the like. Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> dialkylaminocarbonyl group represented by R<sup>2</sup> include, for example, dimethylaminocarbonyl group, diethylaminocarbonyl group, dipropylaminocarbonyl group, diisopropylaminocarbonyl group, dibutylaminocarbonyl group, diisobutylaminocarbonyl group, dipentylaminocarbonyl group, diisopentylaminocarbonyl group, dihexylaminocarbonyl group, diisohexylaminocarbonyl group, diheptylaminocarbonyl group, dioctylaminocarbonyl group and the like. These groups may have one or more substituents A.

As the optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxy group, and optionally substituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryloxy group represented by R<sup>3</sup>, such as those explained as to R<sup>1</sup> may be used. R<sup>3</sup> represents a pyridyl group, which may be any one of 2-pyridyl group, 3-pyridyl group, and 4-pyridyl group. The pyridyl group may have

one or more substituents B.

R<sup>1</sup> may preferably a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an alkyl group, or a group represented by -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-W-R<sup>5</sup> wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, carbonyl group, sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted.

More preferably, R<sup>1</sup> may be a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an unsubstituted alkyl group, or a group represented by -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-W-R<sup>5</sup> wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group, or a substituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond.

R<sup>2</sup> may preferably be hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>

dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, and more preferably, hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl group, or a halogen atom, and most preferably hydrogen atom. R<sup>3</sup> may preferably be 3-pyridyl group or 4-pyridyl group, and more preferably 4-pyridyl group.

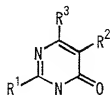
The compounds represented by the aforementioned formula (I) may form a salt. Examples of the salt include, when an acidic group exists, salts of alkali metals and alkaline earth metals such as lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium; salts of ammonia and amines such as methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)piperazine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, ethanolamine, N-methylglucamine, and L-glucamine; or salts with basic amino acids such as lysine,  $\delta$ -hydroxylysine, and arginine. When a basic group exists, examples include salts with mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid; salts with organic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, mandelic acid, cinnamic acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, glucuronic acid, ascorbic acid, nicotinic acid, and salicylic acid; or salts with acidic amino acids such as aspartic acid, and glutamic acid.

In addition to the pyrimidone derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I) and salts thereof, their solvates and hydrates also fall within the scope of the present invention. The pyrimidone derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I) may have one or more asymmetric carbon atoms. As for the stereochemistry of such asymmetric carbon atoms, they may independently be in either (R) and (S)

configuration, and the pyrimidone derivative may exist as stereoisomers such as optical isomers, or diastereoisomers. Any stereoisomers of pure form, any mixtures of stereoisomers, racemates and the like fall within the scope of the present invention. Furthermore, as the pyrimidone derivatives represented by the aforementioned formula (I), a 3H·4-one compound, a 4-hydroxy compound, and a 1H·4-one compound of may exist as tautomers. The existence of such tautomers is readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and these tautomers fall within the scope of the present invention.

Examples of preferred compounds of the present invention are shown in the tables below. However, the scope of the present invention is not limited by the following compounds.

Table-1



Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1	Me	H	4-Py
2	Et	H	4-Py
3	n-Pr	H	4-Py
4	i-Pr	H	4-Py
5	n-Bu	H	4-Py
6	i-Bu	H	4-Py
7	sec-Bu	H	4-Py
8	tert-Bu	H	4-Py
9	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)





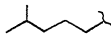
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 0		H	4-Py
1 1		H	4-Py
1 2		H	4-Py
1 3		H	4-Py
1 4	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	4-Py
1 5		H	4-Py
1 6	n-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	H	4-Py
1 8	n-C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>19</sub>	H	4-Py
1 9	n-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub>	H	4-Py
2 0	n-C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>23</sub>	H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)




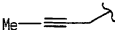
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 1	n-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>25</sub>	H	4-Py
2 2	n-C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>27</sub>	H	4-Py
2 3	n-C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>29</sub>	H	4-Py
2 4	n-C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>31</sub>	H	4-Py
2 5	n-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>33</sub>	H	4-Py
2 6	n-C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>35</sub>	H	4-Py
2 7	n-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>37</sub>	H	4-Py
2 8		H	4-Py
2 9		H	4-Py
3 0		H	4-Py
3 1	Me- 	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 2		H	4-Py
3 3		H	4-Py
3 4		H	4-Py
3 5	Ph	H	4-Py
3 6		H	4-Py
3 7		H	4-Py
3 8	2- Me-Ph	H	4-Py
3 9	3- Me-Ph	H	4-Py
4 0	4- Me-Ph	H	4-Py
4 1	2- Et-Ph	H	4-Py
4 2	3- Et-Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 3	4- Et -Ph	H	4-Py
4 4	2- F -Ph	H	4-Py
4 5	3- F -Ph	H	4-Py
4 6	4- F -Ph	H	4-Py
4 7	2- Cl -Ph	H	4-Py
4 8	3- Cl -Ph	H	4-Py
4 9	4- Cl -Ph	H	4-Py
5 0	2- Br -Ph	H	4-Py
5 1	3- Br -Ph	H	4-Py
5 2	4- Br -Ph	H	4-Py
5 3	2- MeO -Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
5 4	3- MeO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 5	4- MeO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 6	2- EtO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 7	3- EtO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 8	4- EtO -Ph	H	4-Py
5 9	2- CN -Ph	H	4-Py
6 0	3- CN -Ph	H	4-Py
6 1	4- CN -Ph	H	4-Py
6 2	2- NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 3	3- NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 4	4- NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






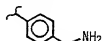

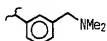
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
6 5	2- CF <sub>3</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 6	3- CF <sub>3</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 7	4- CF <sub>3</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
6 8		H	4-Py
6 9		H	4-Py
7 0		H	4-Py
7 1		H	4-Py
7 2		H	4-Py
7 3		H	4-Py
7 4		H	4-Py
7 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

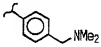










Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
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7 7		H	4-Py
7 8		H	4-Py
7 9		H	4-Py
8 0		H	4-Py
8 1		H	4-Py
8 2		H	4-Py
8 3		H	4-Py
8 4		H	4-Py
8 5		H	4-Py
8 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)










Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
8 7		H	4-Py
8 8		H	4-Py
8 9		H	4-Py
9 0		H	4-Py
9 1		H	4-Py
9 2		H	4-Py
9 3		H	4-Py
9 4		H	4-Py
9 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)












Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
9 6		H	4-Py
9 7		H	4-Py
9 8		H	4-Py
9 9		H	4-Py
1 0 0		H	4-Py
1 0 1		H	4-Py
1 0 2		H	4-Py
1 0 3		H	4-Py
1 0 4		H	4-Py
1 0 5		H	4-Py
1 0 6		H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)



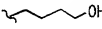
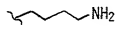
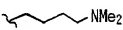






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 0 7	 NH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 0 8	 NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 0 9	 OH	H	4-Py
1 1 0	 NH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 1 1	 NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 1 2	MeO— 	H	4-Py
1 1 3	EtO— 	H	4-Py
1 1 4	n-PrO— 	H	4-Py
1 1 5	i-PrO— 	H	4-Py
1 1 6	n-BuO— 	H	4-Py
1 1 7	i-BuO— 	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)









Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 1 8	t-BuO—	H	4-Py
1 1 9	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> O—	H	4-Py
1 2 0	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> O—	H	4-Py
1 2 1		H	4-Py
1 2 2		H	4-Py
1 2 3		H	4-Py
1 2 4		H	4-Py
1 2 5		H	4-Py
1 2 6		H	4-Py
1 2 7		H	4-Py
1 2 8		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)












Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 2 9		H	4-Py
1 3 0		H	4-Py
1 3 1		H	4-Py
1 3 2		H	4-Py
1 3 3		H	4-Py
1 3 4		H	4-Py
1 3 5		H	4-Py
1 3 6		H	4-Py
1 3 7		H	4-Py
1 3 8		H	4-Py
1 3 9		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)












Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 4 0		H	4-Py
1 4 1		H	4-Py
1 4 2		H	4-Py
1 4 3		H	4-Py
1 4 4		H	4-Py
1 4 5		H	4-Py
1 4 6		H	4-Py
1 4 7		H	4-Py
1 4 8		H	4-Py
1 4 9		H	4-Py
1 5 0		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)



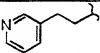
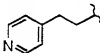


Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 5 1		H	4-Py
1 5 2		H	4-Py
1 5 3		H	4-Py
1 5 4		H	4-Py
1 5 5		H	4-Py
1 5 6		H	4-Py
1 5 7	NH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 5 8	NHMe	H	4-Py
1 5 9	NHEt	H	4-Py
1 6 0	NHn-Pr	H	4-Py
1 6 1	NHi-Pr	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 6 2	NHn-Bu	H	4-Py
1 6 3	NHi-Bu	H	4-Py
1 6 4	NHt-Bu	H	4-Py
1 6 5	NHn-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	H	4-Py
1 6 6	NHn-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	4-Py
1 6 7	NH- 	H	4-Py
1 6 8	NHPh	H	4-Py
1 6 9	NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 0	NEt <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 1	Nn-Pr <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 2	NHNH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 7 3	NHNHMe	H	4-Py
1 7 4	NHNMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 5	NMeNH <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 6	NMeNMe <sub>2</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 7	NHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 8	NHCOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	4-Py
1 7 9	NHCOPh	H	4-Py
1 8 0	NHSO <sub>2</sub> Me	H	4-Py
1 8 1	NHSO <sub>2</sub> Ph	H	4-Py
1 8 2	NHSO <sub>2</sub> - 	H	4-Py
1 8 3	Ph	Me	4-Py

Table-1(continued)







Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 8 4	Ph 	Me	4-Py
1 8 5	Ph	Et	4-Py
1 8 6	Ph 	Et	4-Py
1 8 7	Ph	n-Pr	4-Py
1 8 8	Ph 	n-Pr	4-Py
1 8 9	Ph	i-Pr	4-Py
1 9 0	Ph 	i-Pr	4-Py
1 9 1	Ph	n-Bu	4-Py
1 9 2	Ph 	n-Bu	4-Py
1 9 3	Ph	i-Bu	4-Py
1 9 4	Ph 	i-Bu	4-Py



Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
1 9 5	Ph	t-Bu	4-Py
1 9 6	Ph- 	t-Bu	4-Py
1 9 7	Ph	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	4-Py
1 9 8	Ph- 	n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	4-Py
1 9 9	Ph	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	4-Py
2 0 0	Ph- 	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	4-Py
2 0 1	Ph		4-Py
2 0 2	Ph- 		4-Py
2 0 3	Ph		4-Py
2 0 4	Ph- 		4-Py
2 0 5	Ph		4-Py

Table-1(continued)


















Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 0 6	Ph 		4-Py
2 0 7	Ph		4-Py
2 0 8	Ph 		4-Py
2 0 9		Ph 	4-Py
2 1 0		Ph 	4-Py
2 1 1	Me	Ph 	4-Py
2 1 2	Ph	Ph 	4-Py
2 1 3	Ph 	Ph 	4-Py
2 1 4	Ph	Ph 	4-Py
2 1 5	Ph 	Ph 	4-Py
2 1 6	Ph	Ph 	4-Py

Table-1(continued)








Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 1 7	Ph- 	Ph- 	4-Py
2 1 8	Ph	OH	4-Py
2 1 9	Ph- 	OH	4-Py
2 2 0	Ph	OMe	4-Py
2 2 1	Ph- 	OMe	4-Py
2 2 2	Ph	OEt	4-Py
2 2 3	Ph- 	OEt	4-Py
2 2 4	Ph	OPh	4-Py
2 2 5	Ph- 	OPh	4-Py
2 2 6	Ph	SMe	4-Py
2 2 7	Ph- 	SMe	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 2 8	Ph	F	4-Py
2 2 9	Ph- 	F	4-Py
2 3 0	Ph	Cl	4-Py
2 3 1	Ph- 	Cl	4-Py
2 3 2	NH <sub>2</sub>	Cl	4-Py
2 3 3	Ph	Br	4-Py
2 3 4	Ph- 	Br	4-Py
2 3 5	Ph	NO <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 3 6	Ph- 	NO <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 3 7	Ph	CN	4-Py
2 3 8	Ph- 	CN	4-Py

Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 3 9	Ph	NH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 0	Ph- 	NH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 1	Ph	NMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 2	Ph- 	NMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 4 3	Ph	-COOH	4-Py
2 4 4	Ph- 	-COOH	4-Py
2 4 5	Ph	-COOMe	4-Py
2 4 6	Ph- 	-COOMe	4-Py
2 4 7	Ph	-COOEt	4-Py
2 4 8	Ph- 	-COOEt	4-Py
2 4 9	Ph	CONH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 5 0		CONH <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 5 1	Ph	CONMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 5 2		CONMe <sub>2</sub>	4-Py
2 5 3	Ph	H	
2 5 4		H	
2 5 5	Ph	H	
2 5 6		H	
2 5 7	Ph	H	
2 5 8		H	
2 5 9	Ph	H	
2 6 0		H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 6 1	Ph	H	
2 6 2	Ph- 	H	
2 6 3	Ph	H	
2 6 4	Ph- 	H	
2 6 5	Ph	H	
2 6 6	Ph- 	H	
2 6 7	Ph	H	
2 6 8	Ph- 	H	
2 6 9	4-Py	H	
2 7 0	Ph	H	
2 7 1	Ph- 	H	





Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 8 2	Ph	H	
2 8 3	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 8 4	4-Py	H	
2 8 5	Ph	H	
2 8 6	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 8 7	Ph	H	
2 8 8	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 8 9	Ph	H	
2 9 0	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
2 9 1	Ph	H	
2 9 2	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	

Table-1(continued)









Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
2 9 3	Ph	H	
2 9 4		H	
2 9 5	Ph	H	
2 9 6		H	
2 9 7	Me	H	
2 9 8	Ph	H	
2 9 9		H	
3 0 0	4-Py	H	
3 0 1	NMe <sub>2</sub>	H	
3 0 2	Ph	H	
3 0 3		H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 0 4	Ph	H	
3 0 5	Ph- 	H	
3 0 6	Ph	H	
3 0 7	Ph- 	H	
3 0 8	Ph	H	
3 0 9	Ph- 	H	
3 1 0	Ph	H	
3 1 1	Ph- 	H	
3 1 2	Ph	H	
3 1 3	Ph- 	H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound No	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 1 4	Ph	H	
3 1 5		H	
3 1 6	Ph	H	
3 1 7		H	
3 1 8	Ph	H	
3 1 9		H	
3 2 0	Ph	H	
3 2 1		H	
3 2 2	Ph	H	
3 2 3		H	

Table-1(continued)






Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 2 4	Ph	H	
3 2 5	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 2 6	Ph	H	
3 2 7	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 2 8	Ph	H	
3 2 9	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 3 0	Ph	H	
3 3 1	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 3 2	Ph	H	
3 3 3	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	

Table-1(continued)











Compound Na	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 3 4	Ph	H	
3 3 5	Ph- 	H	
3 3 6	Ph	H	
3 3 7	Ph- 	H	
3 3 8	Ph	H	
3 3 9	Ph- 	H	
3 4 0	Ph	H	
3 4 1	Ph- 	H	
3 4 2	Ph	H	
3 4 3	Ph- 	H	

Table-1(continued)





Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 4 4	Ph	H	
3 4 5	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 4 6	Ph	H	
3 4 7	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 4 8	Ph	H	
3 4 9	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 5 0	Ph	H	
3 5 1	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	H	
3 5 2	2-n-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 3	2-i-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 5 4	2- n-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 5	2- i-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 6	2- sec-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 7	2- tert-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 8	2- n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 5 9	2- n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 0	2- Ph-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 1	3- n-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 2	3- i-Pr-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 3	3- n-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 4	3- i-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)

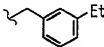
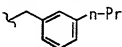
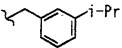
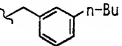
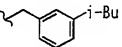
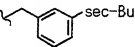
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 6 5	3-sec-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 6	3-tert-Bu-Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 7	3-n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 8	3-n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> -Ph	H	4-Py
3 6 9	3-Ph-Ph	H	4-Py
3 7 0		H	4-Py
3 7 1		H	4-Py
3 7 2		H	4-Py
3 7 3		H	4-Py
3 7 4		H	4-Py
3 7 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

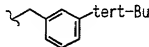
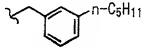
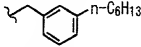
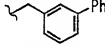
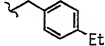
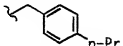
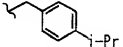
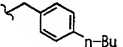
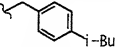
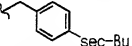
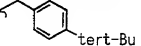
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 7 6	 tert-Bu	H	4-Py
3 7 7	 n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	H	4-Py
3 7 8	 n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	4-Py
3 7 9	 Ph	H	4-Py
3 8 0	 Et	H	4-Py
3 8 1	 n-Pr	H	4-Py
3 8 2	 i-Pr	H	4-Py
3 8 3	 n-Bu	H	4-Py
3 8 4	 i-Bu	H	4-Py
3 8 5	 sec-Bu	H	4-Py
3 8 6	 tert-Bu	H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

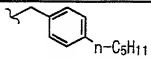
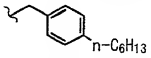
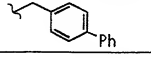
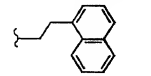
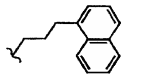
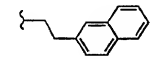
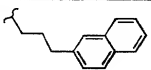
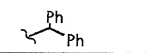
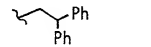
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 8 7		H	4-Py
3 8 8		H	4-Py
3 8 9		H	4-Py
3 9 0		H	4-Py
3 9 1		H	4-Py
3 9 2		H	4-Py
3 9 3		H	4-Py
3 9 4		H	4-Py
3 9 5		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

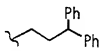

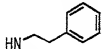
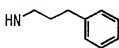

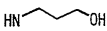



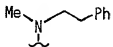
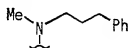
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
3 9 6		H	4-Py
3 9 7		H	4-Py
3 9 8		H	4-Py
3 9 9		H	4-Py
4 0 0		H	4-Py
4 0 1		H	4-Py
4 0 2		H	4-Py
4 0 3		H	4-Py
4 0 4		H	4-Py
4 0 5		H	4-Py
4 0 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 0 7		H	4-Py
4 0 8		H	4-Py
4 0 9		H	4-Py
4 1 0		H	4-Py
4 1 1		H	4-Py
4 1 2		H	4-Py
4 1 3		H	4-Py
4 1 4		H	4-Py
4 1 5		H	4-Py
4 1 6		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)


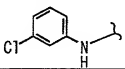
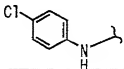

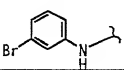
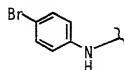

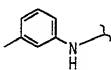
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 1 7		H	4-Py
4 1 8		H	4-Py
4 1 9		H	4-Py
4 2 0		H	4-Py
4 2 1		H	4-Py
4 2 2		H	4-Py
4 2 3		H	4-Py
4 2 4		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

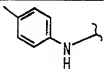

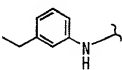
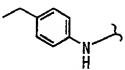

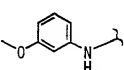
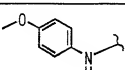
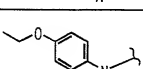
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 2 5		H	4-Py
4 2 6		H	4-Py
4 2 7		H	4-Py
4 2 8		H	4-Py
4 2 9		H	4-Py
4 3 0		H	4-Py
4 3 1		H	4-Py
4 3 2		H	4-Py

Table-1(continued)

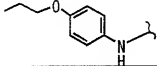
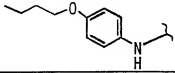
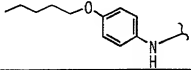

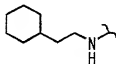
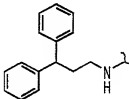
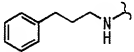

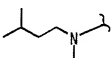
Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 3 3		H	4-Py
4 3 4		H	4-Py
4 3 5		H	4-Py
4 3 6		H	4-Py
4 3 7		H	4-Py
4 3 8		H	4-Py
4 3 9		H	4-Py



Table-1(continued)

Compound No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
4 4 0		H	4-Py
4 4 1		H	4-Py

Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention represented by formula (I) include:

(1) compounds wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_1-C_8$  dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted;

(2) compounds wherein  $R^1$  is a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an alkyl group, or a group represented by  $-N(R^4)-W-R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkenyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_{18}$  alkynyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, carbonyl group, sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted;

(3) compounds wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_8$  alkyl group, or a halogen atom;

(4) compounds wherein  $R^1$  is a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_3-C_8$  cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an unsubstituted alkyl group, or a group represented by  $-N(R^4)-W-R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1-C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6-C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond;

(5) compounds wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen atom;

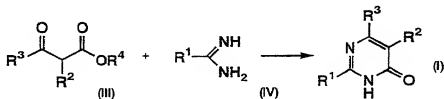
(6) compounds wherein  $R^3$  represents a 3-pyridyl group which may be

substituted or a 4-pyridyl group which may be substituted; and

(7) compounds wherein  $R^3$  represents a 4-pyridyl group which may be substituted.

The pyrimidone compounds represented by the aforementioned formula (I) can be prepared, for example, according to the method explained below.

<Preparation Method 1>



(In the above scheme,  $R^4$  represents an alkyl group which may be substituted and definitions of  $R^1$  -  $R^3$  are the same as those already described.)

The 3-ketoester represented by the above formula(III) is allowed to react with the compound represented by formula(IV) or a salt thereof to obtain the compound of the aforementioned formula(I) in the presence of a base such as lithium tert-butoxide, sodium tert-butoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, lithium methoxide, sodium methoxide, potassium methoxide, lithium ethoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium ethoxide, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-en, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, dimethylbenzylamine, dimethylaniline, diethylaniline and the like. Compounds of formula(III) and formula(IV) are commercially available or may be synthesized according to known methods of one skilled in the art. Compound of formula(I) could be derivatised into other compound of formula(I), using well known method in the art.

Examples of a solvent include, for example, alcoholic solvent such as methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, isopropanol, tert-butanol; etheric solvents such as diethyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, isopropyl ether; hydrocarbonic solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene; halogenated

solvents such as dichloromethane, chloroform, dichloroethane; aprotic polar solvents such as formamide, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide, sulfolane, hexamethylphosphoric triamide and the like. Generally, a single solvent or a mixture of two or more solvents may be used so as to be suitable to a base used, and the reaction may be carried out for 1 minute to 14 days at a suitable temperature ranging from 0°C to 250°C under nitrogen or argon atmosphere or in under ordinary air. In the above reaction, protection or deprotection of a functional group may sometimes be necessary. A suitable protective group can be chosen depending on the type of a functional group, and a method described in the literature may be applied as experimental procedures.

The compounds of the present invention have inhibitory activity against TPK1, and they inhibit TPK1 activity in Alzheimer disease and the like, thereby suppress the neurotoxicity of A $\beta$  and the formation of PHF and inhibit the nerve cell death. Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention are useful as an active ingredient of a medicament which radically enables preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of Alzheimer disease. In addition, the compounds of the present invention are also useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular accidents, Down syndrome, cerebral bleeding due to solitary cerebral amyloid angiopathy, progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalosis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal degeneration frontotemporal dementia and the like.

As the active ingredient of the medicament of the present invention,

a substance may be used which is selected from the group consisting of the compound represented by the aforementioned formula (I) and pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof, and solvates thereof and hydrates thereof. The substance, per se, may be administered as the medicament of the present invention, however, it is desirable to administer the medicament in a form of a pharmaceutical composition which comprises the aforementioned substance as an active ingredient and one or more of pharmaceutical additives. As the active ingredient of the medicament of the present invention, two or more of the aforementioned substance may be used in combination. The above pharmaceutical composition may be supplemented with an active ingredient of other medicament for the treatment of Alzheimer disease and the like. A type of the pharmaceutical composition is not particularly limited, and the composition may be provided as any formulation for oral or parenteral administration. For example, the pharmaceutical composition may be formulated, for example, in the form of pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration such as granules, fine granules, powders, hard capsules, soft capsules, syrups, emulsions, suspensions, solutions and the like, or in the form of pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral administrations such as injections for intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous administration, drip infusions, transdermal preparations, transmucosal preparations, nasal drops, inhalants, suppositories and the like. Injections or drip infusions may be prepared as powdery preparations such as in the form of lyophilized preparations, and may be used by dissolving just before use in an appropriate aqueous medium such as physiological saline. Sustained-release preparations such as those coated with a polymer may be directly administered intracerebrally.

Types of pharmaceutical additives used for the manufacture of the pharmaceutical composition, content ratios of the pharmaceutical additives relative to the active ingredient, and methods for preparing the pharmaceutical composition may be appropriately chosen by those skilled in the art. Inorganic or organic substances, or solid or liquid substances may be used as pharmaceutical additives. Generally, the pharmaceutical additives may be incorporated in a ratio ranging from 1% by weight to 90% by weight based on the weight of an active ingredient.

Examples of excipients used for the preparation of solid pharmaceutical compositions include, for example, lactose, sucrose, starch, talc, cellulose, dextrin, kaolin, calcium carbonate and the like. For the preparation of liquid compositions for oral administration, a conventional inert diluent such as water or a vegetable oil may be used. The liquid composition may contain, in addition to the inert diluent, auxiliaries such as moistening agents, suspension aids, sweeteners, aromatics, colorants, and preservatives. The liquid composition may be filled in capsules made of an absorbable material such as gelatin. Examples of solvents or suspension mediums used for the preparation of compositions for parenteral administration, e.g. injections, suppositories, include water, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, benzyl alcohol, ethyl oleate, lecithin and the like. Examples of base materials used for suppositories include, for example, cacao butter, emulsified cacao butter, lauric lipid, witepsol.

Dose and frequency of administration of the medicament of the present invention are not particularly limited, and they may be appropriately chosen depending on conditions such as a purpose of preventive and/or therapeutic treatment, a type of a disease, the body weight or age of a patient, severity of a disease and the like. Generally, a

daily dose for oral administration to an adult may be 0.01 to 1,000 mg (the weight of an active ingredient), and the dose may be administered once a day or several times a day as divided portions, or once in several days. When the medicament is used as an injection, administrations may preferably be performed continuously or intermittently in a daily dose of 0.001 to 100 mg (the weight of an active ingredient) to an adult.

### Examples

The present invention will be explained more specifically with reference to examples. However, the scope of the present invention is not limited to the following examples. The compound number in the examples corresponds to that in the table above.

#### Example 1: Preparation of 2-(3-pyridyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 125)

ethyl 3-(4-pyridyl)-3-oxopropionate (0.60 g), 3-aminopyridine hydrochloride (0.54 g) and potassium carbonate (1.15 g) were added to 5 ml of ethanol, and the mixture was heated under reflux at 75 °C for 20 hours. Acetic acid was added to the reaction mixture, and the solvent was removed by distillation. The residue was added with water and then with acetic acid, and the resulting solid was separated by filtration, washed with water and ethyl acetate, and dried to obtain 0.39 g of the desired compound.

Yield: 50%.

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.21 (1H, s), 7.59-7.63 (1H, m), 8.16 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.7Hz), 8.59-8.62 (1H, m), 8.74-8.79 (3H, m), 9.41 (1H, d, J=1.8Hz).

Compounds of Example 2 to 63 were prepared in a similar manner to that in Example 1. Physical properties of the compounds are shown below.

Example 2: Preparation of 2-methyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 1).

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.38 (3H, s), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.9$ , 4.5Hz), 8.69 (2H, dd,  $J=1.9$ , 4.6Hz).

Example 3: Preparation of 2-ethyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 2).

Melting Point: 265-269°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.26 (3H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 2.65 (2H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 6.93 (1H, s), 7.99 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 4.6Hz), 8.69 (2H, dd,  $J=1.4$ , 4.6Hz).

Example 4: Preparation of 2-propyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 3).

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.95 (3H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.70-1.83 (2H, m), 2.61 (2H, t,  $J=7.8$ Hz), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.99 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.8Hz), 8.70 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 4.8Hz), 12.64 (1H, bs).

Example 5: Preparation of 2-isopropyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 4).

Melting Point: 250-252°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.27 (6H, d,  $J=7.2$ Hz), 2.86-2.95 (1H, m), 6.91 (1H, s), 8.00 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.2Hz), 8.70 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.5Hz).



Example 6: Preparation of 2-butyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 5)

Melting Point: 282-285°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.92 (3H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.32-1.40 (2H, m), 1.67-1.75 (2H, m), 2.63 (2H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.8Hz), 8.70 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.2Hz), 12.59 (1H, bs).

Example 7: Preparation of 2-isobutyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 6)

Melting Point: 280-283°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.95 (6H, d,  $J=6.6$ Hz), 2.16-2.25 (1H, m), 2.51 (2H, d,  $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.93 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 4.5Hz), 8.70 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 4.5Hz), 12.59 (1H, bs).

Example 8: Preparation of 2-pentyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 9)

Melting Point: 238-240°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88 (3H, t,  $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.24-1.38 (4H, m), 1.78-1.90 (2H, m), 2.62 (2H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 6.93 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.8Hz), 8.70 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.5Hz).

Example 9: Preparation of 2-hexyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 14)

Melting Point: 226-229°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.86 (3H, t,  $J=6.9$ Hz), 1.21-1.38 (6H, m), 1.68-1.78 (2H, m), 2.62 (2H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 6.93 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8$ , 4.5Hz), 8.70 (2H,

dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ , 12.60 (1H, bs).

Example 10: Preparation of 2-heptyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 16)

Melting Point:  $219-220^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.85 (3H, t,  $J=6.8\text{Hz}$ ), 1.19-1.37 (8H, m), 1.69-1.78 (2H, m), 2.62 (2H, t,  $J=7.3\text{Hz}$ ), 6.92 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.4, 4.6\text{Hz}$ ), 8.69 (2H, dd,  $J=1.9, 4.6\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 11: Preparation of 2-octyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 17)

Melting Point:  $197-200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.84 (3H, t,  $J=6.9\text{Hz}$ ), 1.10-1.37 (10H, m), 1.67-1.78 (2H, m), 2.61 (2H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 6.89 (1H, s), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.68 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 12: Preparation of 2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 35)

Melting Point:  $>300^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.14 (1H, s), 7.55-7.78 (3H, m), 8.14 (2H, dd,  $J=1.4, 4.6\text{Hz}$ ), 8.26-8.29 (2H, m), 8.75 (2H, dd,  $J=1.7, 4.6\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 13: Preparation of 2-(1-naphthyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 36)

Melting Point:  $>300^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.20 (1H, s), 7.60-7.69 (3H, m), 7.80-7.86 (1H, m), 8.00-8.08 (3H, m), 8.10-8.18 (1H, m), 8.19-8.27 (1H, m), 8.71 (H, dd,  $J=1.6$ ).

4.4Hz).

Example 14: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(2-tolyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 38)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.44 (3H, s), 7.12 (1H, s), 7.29-7.38 (2H, m), 7.40-7.48 (1H, m), 7.50-7.58 (1H, m), 8.03 (2H, d, J=6.3Hz), 8.71 (2H, d, J=6.0Hz), 12.90 (1H, s).

Example 15: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(3-tolyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 39)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.42 (3H, s), 7.11 (1H, s), 7.44-7.49 (2H, m), 8.01-8.09 (2H, m), 8.12 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.75 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz).

Example 16: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(4-tolyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 40)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.41 (3H, s), 7.08 (1H, s), 7.38 (2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.12 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.18 (2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.74 (2H, d, J=1.5, 4.8Hz).

Example 17: Preparation of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 46)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.06 (1H, s), 7.35-7.41 (2H, m), 8.11 (2H, dd, J=1.7, 4.5Hz), 8.36-8.39 (2H, m), 8.73 (2H, dd, J=1.6, 4.6Hz).

Example 18: Preparation of 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 49)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.15 (1H, s), 7.63 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.13 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.31 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.75 (2H, d, J=6.0Hz).

Example 19: Preparation of 2-(3-bromophenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 51)

Melting Point: 285-287°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.19 (1H, s), 7.52-7.57 (1H, m), 7.81-7.84 (1H, m), 8.14 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.28-8.32 (1H, m), 8.42-8.48 (1H, m), 8.75 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz).

Example 20: Preparation of 2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 54)

Melting Point: 262-264°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.87 (3H, s), 7.11 (1H, s), 7.16-7.20 (1H, m), 7.45-7.51 (1H, m), 7.82 (1H, s), 7.87-7.90 (1H, m), 8.12 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.74 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz).

Example 21: Preparation of 2-(3-ethoxyphenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 57)

Melting Point: 250-253°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.38 (3H, t, J=6.9Hz), 4.15 (2H, q, J=6.9Hz), 7.13 (1H, s), 7.15-7.19 (1H, m), 7.44-7.50 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, s), 7.84-7.88 (1H, m), 8.13 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz), 8.75 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz), 12.92 (1H, bs).

Example 22: Preparation of 2-(3-cyanophenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 60)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.22 (1H, s), 7.76-7.81 (1H, m), 8.07-8.10 (1H, m), 8.18 (2H, dd, J=1.2, 4.5Hz), 8.57-8.62 (1H, m), 8.71-8.77 (3H, m).

Example 23: Preparation of 2-(4-cyanophenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 61)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.25 (1H, s), 8.06 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.16 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.47 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.76 (2H, d, J=1.5, 4.8Hz).

Example 24: Preparation of 2-(4-nitrophenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 64)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.30 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, dd, J=1.1, 4.7Hz), 8.40 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.56 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.76 (2H, d, J=5.9Hz).

Example 25: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(3-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 66)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.18 (1H, s), 7.78-7.84 (1H, m), 7.95-8.00 (1H, m), 8.13 (2H, dd, J=1.6, 4.5Hz), 8.60-8.63 (2H, m), 8.76 (2H, dd, J=1.6, 4.5Hz).

Example 26: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(4-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 67)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.26 (1H, s), 7.95 (2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.15 (2H, dd, J=1.2,

4.8Hz), 8.50 (2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.77 (2H, dd, J=0.9, 4.8Hz), 13.09 (1H, bs).

Example 27: Preparation of 2-(3-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one dihydrochloride (Compound 75)

Melting Point: 185-190°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.75 (6H, d, J=4.8Hz), 4.40 (2H, d, J=5.1Hz), 7.36 (1H, s), 7.68 (1H, t, J=7.8Hz), 7.85 (1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 8.33 (1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 8.51 (1H, s), 8.59 (2H, d, J=6.6Hz), 8.94 (2H, d, J=6.3Hz), 10.98 (1H, bs).

Example 28: Preparation of 2-benzyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 77)

Melting Point: 290-294°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 3.96 (2H, s), 6.97 (1H, s), 7.26-7.42 (5H, m), 7.96 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz), 8.69 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 12.87 (1H, bs).

Example 29: Preparation of 2-(2-methylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 78)

Melting Point: 260-263°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.39 (3H, s), 3.99 (2H, s), 6.98 (1H, s), 7.10-7.20 (3H, m), 7.21-7.29 (1H, m), 7.89 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.67 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 12.83 (1H, bs).

Example 30: Preparation of 2-(3-methylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 79)

Melting Point: 245-247°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.29 (3H, s), 3.92 (2H, s), 6.97 (1H, s), 7.05-7.09 (1H, m), 7.17-7.26 (3H, m), 7.96 (2H, dd, J=1.8, 4.5Hz), 8.69 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz),

12.85 (1H, bs).

Example 31: Preparation of 2-(4-methylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 80)

Melting Point: 267-270°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.26 (3H, s), 3.91 (2H, s), 6.96 (1H, s), 7.14 (2H, d,  $J=7.9$ Hz), 7.29 (2H, d,  $J=8.1$ Hz), 7.96 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.6$ Hz), 8.69 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8, 4.6$ Hz).

Example 32: Preparation of 2-(4-methoxybenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 83)

Melting Point: 255-257°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.72 (3H, s), 3.88 (2H, s), 6.90 (2H, d,  $J=11.7$ Hz), 6.95 (1H, s), 7.32 (2H, d,  $J=11.7$ Hz), 7.96 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz), 8.69 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.8$ Hz), 12.83 (1H, bs).

Example 33: Preparation of 2-(4-chlorobenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 86)

Melting Point: 277-280°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.97 (2H, s), 6.96 (1H, s), 7.37-7.41 (1H, m), 7.94 (2H, dd,  $J=1.6, 4.4$ Hz), 8.68 (2H, dd,  $J=1.6, 4.5$ Hz).

Example 34: Preparation of 2-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 88)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.14 (2H, s), 7.00 (1H, s), 7.44-7.52 (2H, m), 7.66 (1H, d,  $J=2.1$ Hz), 7.80 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz), 8.65 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz), 12.91 (1H,

bs).

Example 35: Preparation of 2-(2-phenylethyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 93)

Melting Point: 264-266°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.91-2.97 (2H, m), 3.06-3.11 (2H, m), 6.95 (1H, s),  
7.17-7.22 (1H, m), 7.25-7.33 (4H, m), 8.00 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.70 (2H,  
dd,  $J=1.5, 4.8\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 36: Preparation of 2-(3-phenylpropyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 94)

Melting Point: 238-248°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.01-2.11 (2H, m), 2.63-2.70 (4H, m), 6.94 (1H, s),  
7.16-7.32 (4H, m), 7.99 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.8\text{Hz}$ ), 8.70 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.8\text{Hz}$ ),  
12.60 (1H, bs).

Example 37: Preparation of 2-(2-pyridyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 124)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.22 (1H, s), 7.66-7.71 (1H, m), 8.08-8.18 (3H, m).  
8.54-8.59 (1H, m), 8.75-8.80 (3H, m).

Example 38: Preparation of 2,6-di(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 126)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.29 (1H, s), 8.17 (2H, dd,  $J=1.4, 4.6\text{Hz}$ ), 8.22 (2H, d,  
 $J=6.2\text{Hz}$ ), 8.76 (2H, d,  $J=6.2\text{Hz}$ ), 8.82 (2H, dd,  $J=1.6, 4.6\text{Hz}$ ).



Example 39: Preparation of 2-(2-pyrazinyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 128)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 6.73 (1H, s), 8.05 (2H, dd,  $J=1.4, 4.7$ Hz), 8.65-8.74 (4H, m), 9.52 (1H, s).

Example 40: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(2-pyridylmethyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 145)

Melting Point: 249-252°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.19 (2H, s), 7.00 (1H, s), 7.25-7.33 (1H, m), 7.41-7.49 (1H, m), 7.77-7.82 (1H, m), 7.90 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz), 8.48-8.51 (1H, m), 8.67 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.8$ Hz), 12.84 (1H, bs).

Example 41: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(3-pyridylmethyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 146)

Melting Point: 267-269°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.01 (2H, s), 6.94 (1H, s), 7.36-7.42 (1H, m), 7.80-7.85 (1H, m), 7.91 (2H, dd,  $J=1.7, 4.6$ Hz), 8.46-8.50 (1H, m), 8.59-8.62 (1H, m), 8.67 (2H, dd,  $J=1.4, 4.6$ Hz).

Example 42: Preparation of 6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(2-thienylmethyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 150)

Melting Point: 268-270°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.19 (2H, s), 6.98-7.01 (2H, m), 6.99 (1H, s), 7.06-7.07 (1H, m), 7.44 (1H, dd,  $J=1.2, 5.2$ Hz), 7.99 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.6$ Hz), 8.71 (2H, dd,  $J=1.7, 4.6$ Hz).

Example 43: Preparation of 2-amino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 157)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 6.28 (1H, s), 6.73 (2H, bs), 7.87 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz), 8.64 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz), 10.99 (1H, bs).

Example 44: Preparation of 2-dimethylamino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 169)

Melting Point: >240°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.14 (6H, s), 6.31 (1H, s), 7.94 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz), 8.67 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.8Hz).

Example 45: Preparation of 5-methyl-2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 183)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.06 (3H, s), 7.49-7.59 (3H, m), 7.64 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.12-8.15 (2H, m), 8.72 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 12.93 (1H, bs).

Example 46: Preparation of 5-methyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 184)

Melting Point: 141-143°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.93-2.03 (2H, m), 1.95 (3H, s), 2.55-2.66 (4H, m), 7.14-7.30 (5H, m), 7.51 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.68 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.2Hz), 12.50 (1H, bs).

Example 47: Preparation of 5-ethyl-2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 185)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.09 (3H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 2.42 (2H, q,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.48-7.59 (5H, m), 8.09-8.12 (2H, m), 8.72 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.2\text{Hz}$ ), 12.87 (1H, bs).

Example 48: Preparation of 5-ethyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 186)

Melting Point: 161-163°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.02 (3H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 1.89-2.01 (2H, m), 2.31 (2H, q,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 2.54-2.66 (4H, m), 7.14-7.29 (5H, m), 7.43 (2H, dd,  $J=1.2, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.67 (2H, d,  $J=1.5, 4.8\text{Hz}$ ), 12.50 (1H, bs).

Example 49: Preparation of 2-phenyl-5-propyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 187)

Melting Point: 274-275°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.81 (3H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 1.49 (2H, m), 2.39 (2H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 7.48-7.60 (5H, m), 8.10 (2H, d,  $J=7.2\text{Hz}$ ), 8.72 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 12.91 (1H, bs).

Example 50: Preparation of 2-(3-phenylpropyl)-5-propyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 188)

Melting Point: 148-149°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.76 (3H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 1.14 (2H, m), 1.96 (2H, m), 2.27 (2H, t,  $J=7.8\text{Hz}$ ), 2.51-2.65 (4H, m), 7.13-7.20 (3H, m), 7.24-7.29 (2H, m), 7.41 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.67 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 12.51 (1H, bs).

Example 51: Preparation of 5-butyl-2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 191)

Melting Point: 269-270°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.78 (3H, t,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.21 (2H, m), 1.46 (2H, m), 2.42 (2H, t,  $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.48-7.60 (5H, m), 8.11 (2H, d,  $J=7.2$ Hz), 8.71 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz).

Example 52: Preparation of 5-butyl-2-(3-phenylpropyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 192)

Melting Point: 146-147°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.75 (3H, t,  $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.17 (2H, m), 1.40 (2H, m), 1.96 (2H, m), 2.49 (2H, t,  $J=7.2$ Hz), 2.50-2.65 (4H, m), 7.13-7.20 (3H, m), 7.24-7.29 (2H, m), 7.42 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz), 8.67 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5$ Hz), 12.51 (1H, bs).

Example 53: Preparation of 5-benzyl-2-methyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 211)

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.33 (3H, s), 3.73 (2H, s), 6.91-6.99 (2H, m), 7.11-7.29 (3H, m), 7.35 (2H, d,  $J=4.5$ Hz), 7.62 (2H, d,  $J=5.7$ Hz), 12.68 (1H, bs).

Example 54: Preparation of 5-benzyl-2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 212)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.04-7.07 (2H, m), 7.15-7.26 (3H, m), 7.48-7.59 (5H, m), 8.13-8.16 (2H, m), 8.67 (2H, d,  $J=4.8$ Hz), 13.02 (1H, bs).

Example 55: Preparation of 6-(2-ethylpyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-phenylpropyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 256)

Melting Point: 139-141°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.26 (3H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 2.06 (2H, m), 2.63-2.70 (4H, m), 2.82 (2H, q,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.18-7.30 (5H, m), 7.78 (1H, d,  $J=6.9\text{Hz}$ ), 7.84 (1H, s), 8.58 (1H, d,  $J=5.1\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 56: Preparation of 6-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-phenylpropyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 268)

Melting Point: 179-181°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.09 (2H, m), 2.62-2.67 (4H, m), 3.89 (3H, s), 6.89 (1H, s), 7.12-7.38 (5H, m), 7.41 (1H, s), 8.27 (1H, d,  $J=5.4\text{Hz}$ ), 12.55 (1H, bs).

Example 57: Preparation of 6-(2-methoxypyridin-4-yl)-2-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 269)

Melting Point: 273-274°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.93 (3H, s), 7.24 (1H, bs), 7.58 (1H, s), 7.74 (1H, d,  $J=5.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.20 (2H, d,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ ), 8.33 (2H, d,  $J=5.4\text{Hz}$ ), 8.80 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 4.5Hz).

Example 58: Preparation of 6-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)-2-(3-phenylpropyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 283)

Melting Point: 177-179°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.06 (2H, m), 2.63-2.70 (4H, m), 7.02 (1H, s), 7.18-7.31 (5H, m), 8.02 (1H, dd,  $J=1.5$ , 5.1Hz), 8.08 (1H, d,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.53 (1H, d,  $J=5.1\text{Hz}$ ), 12.63 (1H, bs).

Example 59: Preparation of 6-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)-2-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 284)

Melting Point: 179-181°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.35 (1H, bs), 8.19-8.23 (3H, m), 8.27 (1H, s), 8.59 (1H, d,  $J=4.8\text{Hz}$ ), 8.81 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 60: Preparation of 2-methyl-6-(3-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 297)

Melting Point: 261-263°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.38 (3H, s), 6.87 (1H, s), 7.43-7.53 (1H, m), 8.36-8.40 (1H, m), 8.65-8.67 (1H, m), 9.20 (1H, d,  $J=2.1\text{Hz}$ ), 12.57 (1H, bs).

Example 61: Preparation of 2-phenyl-6-(3-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 298)

Melting Point: 233-236°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.05 (1H, s), 7.54-7.60 (4H, m), 8.26-8.30 (2H, m), 8.52-8.55 (1H, m), 8.69-8.72 (1H, m), 9.36 (1H, d,  $J=2.1\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 62: Preparation of 6-(3-pyridyl)-2-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 300)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.23 (1H, s), 7.55-7.59 (1H, m), 8.23 (2H, dd,  $J=1.2, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.56-8.60 (1H, m), 8.71-8.74 (1H, m), 8.81 (2H, d,  $J=1.5, 4.8\text{Hz}$ ), 9.39 (1H, d,  $J=2.1\text{Hz}$ ), 13.03 (1H, bs).

Example 63: Preparation of 2-dimethylamino-6-(3-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 301)

Melting Point: 263-266°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.14 (6H, s), 6.25 (1H, bs), 7.45-7.50 (1H, m), 8.34-8.37 (1H, m), 8.62-8.65 (1H, m), 9.19 (1H, d,  $J=1.8\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 64: Preparation of 5-bromo-2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 233)

2-Phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (0.61 g) obtained in Example 12 was dissolved in 3 ml of acetic acid, and then the mixture was added with 0.48 g of N-bromosuccinimide and heated at 90°C for 1 hour. Water was added to the reaction mixture, and solid mass was separated by filtration. The solid was washed with water, acetone, and ethyl acetate, and dried to obtain 0.74 g of the desired compound.

Yield: 93%.

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 7.51-7.65 (3H, m), 7.73 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.13 (2H, d, J=7.2Hz), 8.75 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 13.45 (1H, bs).

Compounds of Example 65 to 98 were prepared in a similar manner to that in Example 1. Physical properties of the compounds are shown below.

Example 65: Preparation of 5-chloro-2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 230)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 7.52-7.62 (3H, m), 7.79 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 8.12-8.16 (2H, m), 8.77 (2H, dd, J=1.5, 4.5Hz), 13.51 (1H, bs).

Example 66: Preparation of 2-amino-5-chloro-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 232)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 6.86 (2H, bs), 7.56 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.67 (2H, dd,  $J=1.5, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 11.59 (1H, bs).

Example 67: Preparation of 2-benzoylamino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 179)

Melting Point: 257-259°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.25 (1H, bs), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.62-7.67 (2H, m), 7.80 (1H, t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.02 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ), 8.12-8.15 (2H, m), 8.75 (2H, dd,  $J=1.8, 4.5\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 68: Preparation of 2-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 84)

Melting Point: 264-266°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.14 (2H, s), 7.00 (1H, s), 7.31-7.50 (4H, m), 7.81 (2H, d,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ ), 8.64 (2H, d,  $J=5.7\text{Hz}$ ), 12.91 (1H, bs).

Example 69: Preparation of 2-(1-piperidino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 141)

Melting Point: 267-268°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.50-1.59 (6H, m), 3.67 (4H, m), 6.29 (1H, s), 7.89 (2H, d,  $J=5.7\text{Hz}$ ), 8.62 (2H, d,  $J=5.7\text{Hz}$ ).

Example 70: Preparation of 2-(4-methyl-1-piperazino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 144)

Melting Point: 275°C. decomposition.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.77, 2.79 (3H, s), 3.00-3.20 (2H, m), 3.40-3.58 (4H, m), 4.62-4.78 (2H, m), 6.80 (1H, br), 8.45 (2H, d,  $J=6.6\text{Hz}$ ), 8.92 (2H, d,  $J=6.6\text{Hz}$ ),



11.28 (1H, br).

Example 71: Preparation of 2-(diethylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 170)

Melting Point: 199-200°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.15 (6H, t,  $J=7.0$ Hz), 3.60 (4H, q,  $J=7.0$ Hz), 6.32 (1H, s),  
7.93 (2H, d,  $J=5.8$ Hz), 8.67 (2H, d,  $J=5.7$ Hz).

Example 72: Preparation of 6-(4-chloro-3-pyridyl)-2-phenylpyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 320)

Melting Point: 286-288°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.09 (1H, s), 7.54-7.69 (4H, m), 8.25-8.28 (2H, m), 8.60  
(1H, dd,  $J=2.5, 8.4$ Hz), 9.19 (1H, d,  $J=2.3$ Hz).

Example 73: Preparation of 6-(4-chloro-3-pyridyl)-2-(3-phenylpropyl)  
pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 321)

Melting Point: 194-196°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.01-2.11 (2H, m), 2.62-2.69 (4H, m), 6.89 (1H, s),  
7.15-7.31 (5H, m), 7.63 (1H, d,  $J=8.3$ Hz), 8.44 (1H, dd,  $J=2.5, 8.4$ Hz), 9.05  
(1H, d,  $J=2.3$ Hz).

Example 74: Preparation of 2-phenyl-6-(2-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 326)

Melting Point: 268-271°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.22 (1H, s), 7.51-7.61 (4H, m), 7.97-8.03 (1H, m),  
8.28-8.36 (2H, m), 8.49 (1H, d,  $J=7.5$ Hz), 8.73 (1H, d,  $J=4.2$ Hz).

Example 75: Preparation of 2-(3-phenylpropyl)-6-(2-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 327)

Melting Point: 168-170°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.03-2.13 (2H, m), 2.64-2.71 (4H, m), 7.06 (1H, s),  
7.17-7.33 (5H, m), 7.49-7.53 (1H, m), 7.94-8.00 (1H, m), 8.29 (1H, d, J=8.1Hz),  
8.69 (1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 12.55 (1H, bs).

Example 76: Preparation of 2-(3-biphenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 369)

Melting Point: 296-298°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 7.10 (1H, s), 7.40-7.47 (1H, m), 7.51-7.56 (2H, m),  
7.62-7.70 (1H, m), 7.82-7.85 (2H, m), 7.90-7.93 (1H, m), 8.14 (2H, d, J=5.8Hz),  
8.29-8.34 (1H, m), 8.53 (1H, s), 8.74 (2H, d, J=5.8Hz).

Example 77: Preparation of 2-(4-propylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 381)

Melting Point: 249-252°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.87 (3H, t, J=6.9Hz), 1.52-1.59 (2H, m), 2.52 (2H, t,  
J=7.2Hz), 3.91 (2H, s), 6.97 (1H, s), 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.30 (2H, d,  
J=8.1Hz), 7.97 (2H, d, J=6.3Hz), 8.69 (2H, d, J=6.0Hz), 12.86 (1H, bs).

Example 78: Preparation of 2-(4-butylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 383)

Melting Point: 241-243°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.87 (3H, t, J=7.2Hz), 1.24-1.31 (2H, m), 1.47-1.57 (2H,  
m), 2.53 (2H, t, J=7.5Hz), 3.91 (2H, s), 6.96 (1H, s), 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.1Hz),  
7.30 (2H, d, J=7.8Hz), 7.96 (2H, d, J=5.7Hz), 8.69 (2H, d, J=5.7Hz), 12.85

(1H, bs).

Example 79: Preparation of 2-(N-benzyl-N-methylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 404)

Melting Point: 223-224°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 3.11 (3H, s), 4.92 (2H, s), 6.40 (1H, s), 7.24-7.38 (5H, m), 7.95 (2H, d, J=5.7Hz), 8.66 (2H, d, J=5.7Hz), 11.36 (1H, bs).

Example 80: Preparation of 2-benzylamino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 397)

Melting Point: 230-232°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 4.61 (d, J=5.7Hz, 2H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 7.12 (br, 1H), 7.23-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.90 (dd, J=1.5Hz, 4.5Hz, 2H), 8.65 (dd, J=1.5Hz, 4.5Hz, 2H), 11.02 (br, 1H).

Example 81: Preparation of 2-(3,3-diphenylpropylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 438)

Melting Point: 227-228°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 2.33(m, 2H), 4.04 (t, J=7.5Hz, 2H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 6.70 (br, 1H), 7.16-7.36 (m, 10H), 7.77 (d, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 8.64 (dd, J=1.2Hz, 6.0Hz, 2H), 10.93 (br, 1H).

Example 82: Preparation of 2-(4-morpholinyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 142)

Melting Point: 285-288°C.

NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ): 3.70(m, 8H), 6.44 (br, 1H), 7.95 (d, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 8.66 (dd, J=1.5Hz, 6.0Hz, 2H), 11.44 (br, 1H).

Example 83: Preparation of 2-cyclohexyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 33)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.20-1.40 (m, 3H), 1.55-1.75 (m, 3H), 1.78-1.93 (m, 4H), -  
2.63 (m, 1H), 2.92 (s, 1H), 7.99 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 4.8Hz, 2H), 8.70 (dd,  $J=1\text{Hz}$ ,  
4.8Hz, 2H), 12.49 (br, 1H).

Example 84: Preparation of 2-(N-isobutyl-N-methylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)  
pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 440)

Melting Point: 212-213°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.89(d,  $J=6.6\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 2.06(m, 1H), 3.12(s, 3H), 3.46(d,  
 $J=7.2\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 6.29(br, 1H), 7.93(d,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 8.67(dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 6.0Hz,  
2H), 11.10(br, 1H).

Example 85: Preparation of 2-dipropylamino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 171)

Melting Point: 208-209°C.

NMR(DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.90 (t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.60 (m, 4H), 3.50 (t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ , 4H),  
6.30 (br, 1H), 7.92 (d,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 8.67 (d,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 11.20 (br, 1H).

Example 86: Preparation of 2-(3-hydroxypropylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin  
-4-one (Compound 401)

Melting Point: 217-219°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.73 (m, 2H), 3.44-3.53 (m, 4H), 4.59 (t,  $J=5.1\text{Hz}$ , 1H),  
6.31 (s, 1H), 6.64 (br, 1H), 7.93 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 6.0Hz, 2H), 8.66 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ ,  
6.0Hz, 2H), 10.94 (br, 1H).

Example 87: Preparation of 2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
(Compound 140)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.92 (m, 4H), 3.53 (m, 4H), 6.28 (brs, 1H), 7.94 (dd, -  
J=1.5Hz, 6.0Hz, 2H), 8.66 (dd, J=1.5Hz, 6.0Hz, 2H), 11.14 (br, 1H).

Example 88: Preparation of 2-cyclohexylmethylamino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin  
-4-one (Compound 436)

Melting Point: 203-205°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.80-1.05 (m, 2H), 1.05-1.35 (m, 3H), 1.55-1.80 (m, 6H),  
3.25 (m, 2H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 6.65 (br, 1H), 7.91 (dd, J=1.5Hz, 4.5Hz, 2H), 8.66  
(dd, J=1.5Hz, 4.5Hz, 2H), 10.78 (br, 1H).

Example 89: Preparation of 2-(ethylphenylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin  
-4-one (Compound 428)

Melting Point: 232-235°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 1.19 (t, J=7.5Hz, 3H), 2.59 (q, J=7.5Hz, 2H), 6.58 (s, 1H),  
7.23 (d, J=8.4Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J=8.4Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 8.71 (dd,  
J=1.2Hz, 6.0Hz, 2H), 8.89 (br, 1H), 10.91 (br, 1H).

Example 90: Preparation of 2-(butoxyphenylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin  
-4-one (Compound 434)

Melting Point: 207-209°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.94 (t, J=7.5Hz, 3H), 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.70 (m, 2H), 3.96 (t,  
J=6.6Hz, 2H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, J=9.0Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J=9.0Hz, 2H), 7.92  
(d, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 8.69 (d, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 8.85 (br, 1H), 10.93 (br, 1H).

Example 91: Preparation of 2-(bromophenylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 421)

Melting Point: 289-291°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 6.69 (br, 1H), 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.33 (t,  $J=8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.96 (d,  $J=5.7$ Hz, 2H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d,  $J=5.7$ Hz, 2H).

m.p. : 289-291°C

Example 92: Preparation of 2-phenylamino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 168)

Melting Point: 252-253°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 6.62 (s, 1H), 7.08 (t,  $J=7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d,  $J=7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d,  $J=7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d,  $J=6.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.71 (d,  $J=6.0$ Hz, 2H), 9.00 (br, 1H), 10.95 (br, 1H).

Example 93: Preparation of 2-(3-methoxyphenylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 430)

Melting Point: 155°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 3.79 (s, 3H), 6.59-6.65 (m, 2H), 7.05-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d,  $J=5.7$ Hz, 2H), 8.71 (d,  $J=5.7$ Hz, 2H).

Example 94: Preparation of 2-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 396)

Melting Point: 297-299°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 2.49-2.55 (m, 4H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 7.10-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.37 (m, 8H), 7.97 (dd,  $J=1.5$ Hz, 4.5Hz, 2H), 8.69 (dd,  $J=1.5$ Hz, 4.5Hz, 2H).

Example 95: Preparation of 2-(2-naphthylmethyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 97)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.15 (s, 2H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.58 (d,  $J=10.2\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.87-7.92 (m, 4H), 7.96 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 4.5Hz, 2H), 8.68 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 4.5Hz, 2H), 12.96 (br, 1H).

Example 96: Preparation of 2-(3-phenylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 379)

Melting Point: 234-237°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 4.05 (s, 2H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 7, 37-7.56 (m, 6H), 7.67 (dd,  $J=1.2\text{Hz}$ , 6.0Hz, 2H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.98 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 4.5Hz, 2H), 8.68 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 4.5Hz, 2H), 12.91 (br, 1H).

Example 97: Preparation of 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one (Compound 416)

Melting Point: >300°C.

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ): 6.87 (d,  $J=8.7\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 8.05-8.14 (m, 4H), 8.69 (dd,  $J=1.5\text{Hz}$ , 6.0Hz, 2H), 10.25 (br, 1H), 12.66 (br, 1H).

Test Example: Inhibitory activity of the medicament of the present invention against P-GS1 phosphorylation by bovine cerebral TPK1:

A mixture containing 100 mM MES-sodium hydroxide (pH 6.5), 1 mM magnesium acetate, 0.5 mM EGTA, 5 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, 0.02% Tween 20, 10% glycerol, 12  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  P-GS1, 41.7  $\mu\text{M}$  [ $\gamma$ - $^{32}\text{P}$ ] ATP (68 kBq/ml), bovine

cerebral TPK1 and a compound shown in Table (a final mixture contained 1.7% DMSO deriving from a solution of a test compound prepared in the presence of 10% DMSO) was used as a reaction system. The phosphorylation was started by adding ATP, and the reaction was conducted at 25°C for 2 hours, and then stopped by adding 21% perchloric acid on ice cooling. The reaction mixture was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 5 minutes and adsorbed on P81 paper (Whatmann), and then the paper was washed four times with 75 mM phosphoric acid, three times with water and once with acetone. The paper was dried, and the residual radioactivity was measured using a liquid scintillation counter. The results are shown in the table below. The test compound markedly inhibited the P-GS1 phosphorylation by TPK1. The results strongly suggest that the medicaments of the present invention inhibit the TPK1 activity, thereby suppress the  $A\beta$  neurotoxicity and the PHF formation, and that the medicaments of the present invention are effective for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of Alzheimer disease and the above-mentioned diseases.

Table 2

Example	(Compound No.)	IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu$ M)
1	(125)	2.3
2	(1)	3.0
5	(4)	2.1
6	(5)	1.3
7	(6)	2.4
12	(35)	1.8



14	(38)	4.0
15	(39)	2.2
16	(40)	4.8
19	(51)	8.7
22	(60)	6.2
24	(64)	5.3
27	(75)	3.3
28	(77)	1.3
29	(78)	1.4
31	(80)	2.9
33	(86)	5.5
35	(93)	8.9
36	(94)	0.50
37	(124)	3.8
38	(126)	1.8
42	(150)	7.6
43	(157)	5.7
44	(169)	3.7
68	(84)	1.3
69	(141)	2.5
71	(170)	1.1
79	(404)	2.8
80	(397)	1.1
82	(142)	4.3
83	(33)	2.8
84	(440)	1.1
85	(171)	0.96

86	(401)	10
87	(140)	2.6
88	(436)	1.4
89	(428)	2.3
90	(434)	6.3
91	(421)	1.6
92	(168)	1.6
93	(430)	1.8
96	(379)	0.77
97	(416)	1.7

#### Formulation Example

##### (1) Tablets

The ingredients below were mixed by an ordinary method and compressed by using a conventional apparatus.

Compound of Example 1	30 mg
Crystalline cellulose	60 mg
Corn starch	100 mg
Lactose	200 mg
Magnesium stearate	4 mg

##### (2) Soft capsules

The ingredients below were mixed by an ordinary method and filled in soft capsules.

Compound of Example 1	30 mg
Olive oil	300 mg
Lecithin	20 mg

### (3) Parenteral preparations

The ingredients below were mixed by an ordinary method to prepare injections contained in a 1 ml ample.

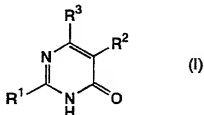
Compound of Example 27	3 mg	-
Sodium chloride	4 mg	
Distilled water for injection	1 ml	

### Industrial Applicability

The compounds of the present invention have TPK1 inhibitory activity and are useful as an active ingredient of a medicament for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of diseases caused by abnormal advance of TPK1 such as Alzheimer disease.

## CLAIMS

1. A pyrimidone derivative represented by formula (I) or a salts thereof, or a solvate thereof or a hydrate thereof:



wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyloxy group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyloxy group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyloxy group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxy group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryloxy group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted, or a group represented by -N(R<sup>4</sup>)·W·R<sup>5</sup> wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkynyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond, a carbonyl group, a sulfonyl group, or a nitrogen atom which may be substituted with a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted;

R<sup>2</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkenyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyloxy group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyloxy group which may be substituted, a

C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryloxy group which may be substituted, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylthio group which may be substituted, a halogen atom, nitro group, cyano group, an amino group which may be substituted, carboxyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkylloxycarbonyl group which may be substituted, carbamoyl group, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> dialkylaminocarbonyl group which may be substituted; and R<sup>3</sup> represents a pyridyl group which may be substituted.

2. The pyrimidone derivative or the salts thereof, or the solvate thereof or the hydrate thereof according to claim 1, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl group, or a halogen atom.

3. The pyrimidone derivative or the salts thereof, or the solvate thereof or the hydrate thereof according to claim 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen atom.

4. The pyrimidone derivative or the salts thereof, or the solvate thereof or the hydrate thereof according to claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted by an alkyl group, or a group represented by -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-W-R<sup>5</sup> wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, or a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond or carbonyl group.

5. The pyrimidone derivative or the salts thereof, or the solvate thereof or the hydrate thereof according to claim 4, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl group which may be substituted, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aryl group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic

group which may be substituted by an unsubstituted alkyl group, or a group represented by  $-N(R^4) \cdot W \cdot R^5$  wherein  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$  alkyl group which may be substituted, or a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryl group which may be substituted, and symbol "W" represents a single bond.

6. The pyrimidone derivative or the salts thereof, or the solvate thereof or the hydrate thereof according to claim 1, wherein  $R^3$  represents 4-pyridyl group.

7. A pyrimidone derivative which is selected from the group consisting of:

2-(3-pyridyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
2-phenyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(2-tolyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(3-tolyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
2-(4-methylbenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
2-(4-chlorobenzyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
6-(4-pyridyl)-2-(2-thienylmethyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
2-(3-phenylpropyl)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one,  
2-amino-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one, and  
2-(N-isobutyl-N-methylamino)-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-4-one  
or a salts thereof, or a solvate thereof or a hydrate thereof

8. A medicament comprising as an active ingredient a substance selected from the group consisting of a pyrimidone derivative represented by formula (I) or a salts thereof, or a solvate thereof or a hydrate thereof according to claim 1.

9. A tau protein kinase I inhibitor selected from the group of a pyrimidone derivative represented by formula (I) or a salts thereof, or a

solvate thereof or a hydrate thereof according to claim 1.

10. The medicament according to claim 8 which is used for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of a disease caused by tau protein kinase 1 hyperactivity.

11. The medicament according to claim 8 which is used for preventive and/or therapeutic treatment of a neurodegenerative disease.

12. The medicament according to claim 11, wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer disease, ischemic cerebrovascular accidents, Down syndrome, cerebral bleeding due to cerebral amyloid angiopathy, progressive supranuclear palsy, subacute sclerosing panencephalitic parkinsonism, postencephalitic parkinsonism, pugilistic encephalitis, Guam parkinsonism-dementia complex, Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, corticobasal degeneration and frontotemporal dementia.

## Declaration and Power of Attorney For Utility or Design Patent Application

## 特許出願宣言書

## Japanese Language Declaration

私は、下欄に氏名を記載した発明者として、以下のとおり  
宣言する：

私の住所、郵便の宛先および国籍は、下欄に氏名に続いて記載したとおり  
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名称の発明に関し、請求の範囲に記載した特許を求める主題の本来の、  
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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated  
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I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is  
listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names  
are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for  
which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

PYRIMIDONE DERIVATIVES

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（該当する場合）\_\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_\_月\_\_\_\_\_日に訂正されました。又は、

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the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following  
box is checked:

☒ was filed on September 24, 1999 as

United States Application Number 09/787,426

and was amended on March 23, 2001 (if applicable) or,

PCT International Application Number PCT/JP99/05224

and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents  
of the above identified specification, including the claims, as  
amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to  
patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations,  
§1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code  
§119(a-d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or  
inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application  
which designated at least one country other than the United States,  
listed below. I have also identified below, by checking the "No"  
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any PCT international application having a filing date before that of  
the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior foreign applications

先の外国出願

JP10-271277

(Number)

(番号)

JP10-305266

(Number)

(番号)

Japan

(Country)

(国名)

Japan

(Country)

(国名)

25/September/1998

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願の年月日)

27/October/1998

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願の年月日)

Priority claimed

優先権の主張

☒ Yes

☐ No

☒ あり

☐ なし

☒ Yes

☐ No

☒ あり

☐ なし

☐ その他の外国特許出願番号は別紙の追補優先権欄に記載する。

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a  
supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.



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委任状: 私は、下記発明者として、下記に明記された顧客番号を伴う以下の弁護士又は、代理人をここに選任し、本願の手続きを遂行すること並びにこれに関する一切の行為を特許商標庁に対して行うことを委任する。そして全ての通信はこの顧客番号宛に発送される。

顧客番号 7055

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(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)

## Japanese Language Utility or Design Patent Application Declaration

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共同発明者の署名	日付	Sixth inventor's signature	Date
住所	—	Residence	—
国籍	—	Citizenship	—
郵便の宛先	—	Post Office Address	—

(それ以降の共同発明者にたいしても同様な情報  
および署名を提供すること。)

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inventors.)

## Japanese Language Utility or Design Patent Application Declaration

私は、合衆国法典第35部第119条(e)項に基づく、下記の合衆国仮特許出願の利益を主張する。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
出願の年月日

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
出願の年月日

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
出願の年月日

☐ その他の合衆国仮特許出願番号は別紙の追補優先権欄に記載する。

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

私は、合衆国法典第35部第120条に基づく下記の合衆国特許出願、又は第365条(c)項に基づく合衆国を指名したPCT国際出願の利益を主張し、本願の請求の範囲各項に記載の主題が合衆国法典第35部第112条第1項規定の態様で、先の合衆国特許出願又はPCT国際出願に開示されていない限度において、先の出願の出願日と本願の国内出願日又はPCT国際出願日の間に有効となった連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条に記載の特許要件に所要の情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

(現況)  
(特許済み、係属中 放棄済み)

(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application No.)  
(出願番号)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)  
(出願の年月日)

(現況)  
(特許済み、係属中 放棄済み)

(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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